

**FACTORS INFLUENCING PERSISTENCE OF CHILD LABOUR IN
TANZANIA : A CASE STUDY OF MOROGORO RURAL DISTRICT**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY
OF TANZANIA**

2019

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania, a thesis entitled, “**Factors Influencing Persistence of Child Labour in Tanzania : A Case Study of Morogoro Rural District**“, in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to ALLAH, our Almighty and the most merciful and compassionate, creator of the universe and provider of life and health to work. It is also dedicated to my late father and mother who raised me and enabled me to pursue my studies to this level.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine factors influencing persistence of child labour in Tanzania with particular focus on Morogoro Rural District. The specific objectives of the study included: to assess the relationship between community level of awareness and child labour, to examine the influence of cultural norms on child labour; to examine the extent to which parental income level relates to child labour and to determine the extent to which a child's relations with the head of household relates to child labour. The study employed a mixed method approach. The quantitative aspect involved 228 respondents and the qualitative aspect engaged 39 participants. Primary data was collected by using questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions and field observation methods and secondary data was obtained through documentary review. Statistical Package for Social Sciences software analyzed quantitative data while the thematic analysis. The study findings indicated a significant relationship between community awareness level and child labour. The relationship between cultural norms and child labour was also established. The study revealed a significant relationship between parental income level and child labour. A child's relations with the head of a household was also found to be significantly related to child labour. From the findings it is clear that child labour persists because the existing poverty reduction strategies and awareness raising campaigns against child labour have failed to realize their objectives. This study recommends awareness raising campaigns against child labour in rural areas. Social workers should aggressively advocate for scaling up of economic empowerment programmes in rural areas in order to reduce the income gap which forces families to allow children to engage in employment.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	The African Centre for Childhood
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ASM	Artisanal and Small –scale Mining
CDOs	Community Development Officers
CL	Child Labour
CMs	Community Members
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Children
DLO	District Labour Officer
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EST	Ecological Systems Theory
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FTEs	Full-Time worker Equivalents
H0	Null Hypothesis
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Program on Elinination of Child Labour
KIWOHEDE	Kiota Women Health and Development Organization
LCA	The Law of the Child Act
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
MESW	Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare

MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania
MoHCDEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Elderly and Children
MOHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MOSAPORG	Morogoro Saving the Poor Organization
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVCC	Most Vulnerable Children Committee
NCPA	National Costed Plan of Action
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MMR	Mixed Methods Research
NSGR	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour
REPSSI	Regional Psycho Social Support Initiative
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SWOs	Social Welfare Officers
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women's Associations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer

WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Child labour is a growing issue of concern to many in different parts of the world (Rena and Gobind,2009). It is a problem with a long history in different societies and communities. History reveals that the participation of children in child labour disturbs social workers and governments (Healey,2008). In developed countries such as in Europe including Britain and North American nations like the United States of America, child labour has existed for years (Radfar *et al* ,2018) . The study conducted by Jafery and Lahiri (2001) confirmed that, although child labour in the modern world is non- existent in the United Kingdom, history reveals that it has existed for centuries in the past as children were found working for long hours in different sectors of the economy. Jafary and Hahiri (2001) provides further evidence that in 1861 ,nearly 30 percent of children in Britain between 10-14 years worked to earn a living .

Despite the existence of child labour for generations and centuries , the problem started receiving media attention as a serious social problem during the 19th following the industrialization of the West (Acharya ,2018). In recent years the magnitude of child labour is alarming compared to the incidences during the industrial revolution. The International Labour Organization report (2013) confirmed that worldwide, there are around 265 million children participating in child labour with sub-Saharan Africa and Asia being the most affected regions.

According to Elijah and Okoruwa (2006), the problem of child labour is a more serious problem in developing countries than in developed nations. For example, the ILO report (2013) indicated that the African and Asian continent contain above 90 % of the global statistics on child labour. The International Labour Organization (2016) revealed that Africa is one of the regions of the world where child labour is most prevalent with 1 in every 5 children participating in child labour.

According to Khatab et al (2019), although child labour is a global concern, evidence suggest that, it is more precarious in developing countries than developed nations. However, the term "child labour" is not used uniformly across the globe because different countries define it differently due to differences in socio-cultural, economic, political backgrounds and settings. Nevertheless, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention, No 138 (1973) defines child labour as involvement of children below 18 in harmful occupations or work activities in the labour market or their own households. It involves all child undertaking in the child labour market or household interferes with the child's primary education. It also involves all children under 15 in full time employment; and all children under 13 in part time work. Child labour is not defined by the activities engaged in only but also by the effect of each activity on the child.

In the African context, history reveals that, before the coming of colonialists child labour was considered as a new concept because children were usually involved in as part of their socialization process (Agbu, 2009 and Sackmen, 2011). However, the growth of colonial rule in Africa between 1650 and 1950, by Britain, France, Belgium and Germany encouraged child labour involving work which is

exploitative in nature (Sackmen, 2011). The colonialists forced children to work in colonial agricultural plantations, mines and domestic service industries. There is now a consensus that at present ,the African continent is ranked with the highest records and incidences of child labour in the world . Statistical evidence indicates that 1 out of every 5 children participates in child labour in Africa (The United Nations' International Labour Organization Report ,2016) .

The rate of child labour in developing countries including the African continent can be categorized as follows: 33 percent in East African, 24 percent in West Africa and 22 percent in Central Africa, followed by East Asia and South Asia with 20 and 14 percent respectively (Amu et al. ,2014) . This information indicates the intensity of child labour in Africa including the United Republic of Tanzania where is extremely high. But cognizance should be made that the vice started with children involvement in colonial farms,mines and homes in Africa.

Tanzania as one of the developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa faces the problem of child labour. The problem is growing and manifests itself in different sectors including agriculture, fishing, artisanal and small scale mining (ASM) and domestic activities where many are engaged as houseboys and girls (Nyamubi,2015 and Andre al ,2019).The Integrated Labour Force Survey (2006) approximated that about 2 million children aged 5-14 years were participating in child labour in Tanzania in 2006. The trend of child labour in Tanzania increased from 2 million 2006 up to 3.1 million for children aged 5-14 years in 2013 (US Department of Labor,2013). The most recent Tanzania National Child Labour

Survey (2016) estimated about 4.2 million children involved in child labour in 2014 where by males were 52.3% and females were 47.7% across all sectors of the economy including the ASM. This statistical evidence is an indication that the problem persists and is on the increase year after year.

The continued persistence of the problem of child labour in Tanzania has negative repercussions to the welfare of children as the future work force and leaders of the nation. The participation of children in child labour is the ground for denial of a child's developmental, protection and survival rights and participation in education (Strakova and Vondra, 2008; Liao and Sung Hong (2010). Taking into account the consequences related to child labour, it is obvious that the problem is one of the main concerns of social work professionals. According to Kurevakwesu (2017) social workers have the responsibility of promoting the dignity and worth of vulnerable people including children. They are expected to work hard to address challenge of child labour. Nayer et al (2014) contends that social workers have the historical obligation to help and rescue vulnerable groups. This historical commitment makes child labour an area of concern to social workers. It is incumbent upon this professional noble role that this research was conducted. Reid (2001) affirms that research is important in social work because when carried out it provides scientific information and evidence for appropriate intervention measures to address emerging conditions with interventions based on scientific proofs.

After realizing the magnitude and consequences related to child labour the government of Tanzania has been in frontline to combat the problem through

different strategies and approaches. For instance, at the international level, the government signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1994 with ILO with the purpose of addressing child labour. After the signing of the MOU, different national programmes were initiated and implemented to combat child labour. In November 1998, the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) was ratified by the government of Tanzania. In this convention it was agreed that the minimum age for children to engage in light work is 14 years.

In 1999 Tanzania ratified another Convention called “ILO Convention No.182”. This convention aimed at eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL). Similarly, at national level Tanzania adopted different measures to combat child labour in the form of national legislations, policies, strategies and programmes. For example, in 1955 the Employment Ordinance Cap. 366 was enacted. The aim of this Ordinance was to ensure banning of employment for children under 15 years of age. The Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania passed the Employment and Labour Relations Act, No.6/2004. Section 5 (1) of this law forbids employment for children under 14 years. The government also enacted, the Law of the Child Act, No 21/2009, which among other things was intended to outlaw the employment of children in any harmful environments including in mines. The National Action Plan (2009) for the elimination of child labour was also formulated for the same purpose. In the efforts to combat child labour, the government also introduced the poverty reduction strategy popularly called “MKUKUTA”. This is a Swahili acronym which stands for “Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania”. i.e National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty”. The purpose

of “MKUKUTA” was and still is to address income poverty with the indirect impact on combating child labour because poverty reduction would have resulted into children’s increased school enrolment, school attendance and completion . The government also registered local NGOs and allowed international NGOs to operate in different regions to help vulnerable children including stopping out child labourers . Some of the local NGOs include : KIWOHEDE, TAMWA , UPENDO DAIMA and KULEANA while international NGOs include Save the Children Tanzania and Plan International just to mention a few.

Although Tanzania adopted both direct and indirect strategies towards combating child labour as discussed in the preceding section of this chapter, the problem continued to persist (Mashaka,2018). The National Child Labour Survey (2016) estimated about 4.2 children involved in child labour in Tanzania. As one of the pressing social problems different scholarly research studies have been conducted such as (Akarro and Mtweve,2011 ,Ahmed *et al* ,2012; Hilson ,2016, and Mashaka,2018).Despite the attempts through these studies, the empirical studies examining the factors influencing persistence of child labour are limited .The few existing ones focused on the magnitude,effects and the children’s working conditions . The few attempts in place such as by Akarro and Mtweve (2011) and Mwami et al (2002) have established that child labour persists due to poverty and cultural norms. However, it is not clearly stated which aspect of poverty or culture is associated with persistent child labour . It should be noted that poverty and culture are broad concepts which need disintegration to make them clear.

This implies that there is a need to conduct a study on aspects of these concepts instead of rushing into broad concepts. On the other hand, despite the claim that child labour is related to mass poverty, there is evidence that some researchers such as the study by Nielsen (1998) in Zambia and Peru established that there is inadequate evidence that poverty correlates with child labour. This study therefore draws its rationale from the foregoing empirical gaps identified from previous research studies. This study aimed to examine the factors influencing persistence of child labour because the factors have not been redressed and eliminated (Togunde and Carter, 2006). This study pays particular attention to child labour in ASM because ASM is the most hazardous area for children as compared to large scale mining (Dreschler, 2001). Mining activities in ASM are normally carried out in an informal manner. They involve no strict observation of laws and regulations. The pertinent environments promote exploitation of children in terms of long working hours with minimal wages. The children involved are more likely to be injured and affected by a full range of diseases (Dreschler, 2001 and Hentschel *et al.* 2003).

Despite the ASM being one of the hazardous environments for children, empirical research in Africa including Tanzania are scanty on the subject (Groves, 2004). The number of children working in ASM should not be taken for granted. Accordingly, there is a growing number of children in mines and ASM in particular in Tanzania. For instance, in Arusha region about 3,000 children were found working in mines (Dreschler, 2001). Similarly, the ILO report (2016) estimated

about 30,827 children participating in child labour based in ASM in Tanzania. These figures might appear small when compared with the global estimates but they constitute about 18.7% of all cases of children involved in hazardous labour in Tanzania.

It should be noted that children are human beings and the expected future work force. Therefore, their participation in such horrible conditions definitely affects their dreams as leaders of tomorrow (O' Driscoll ,2017) . The risks facing children in ASM are one among the motives behind this study in ASM. The study was conducted in Morogoro Rural District as one of the districts of Tanzania where children are involved in child labour in ASM and with very little attention in terms of empirical studies to discern short and long term effects on the child (Dreschler,2001).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tanzania is one of the developing countries that outlawed the employment of children under 14 years old (ILO, 2017). This commitment is reflected through various initiative and efforts which include direct and indirect intervention measures including enactment of various legislations to encounter child labour. According to the National Bureau of Statistics report (2016) on National Child Labour Survey conducted in 2014, it has been observed that, despite the existing intervention measures, the achievements have been very minimal as reflected in the trend of the problem from 2 million children in 2006 (ILFS,2006) up to 4.2 million in 2014 (National Child Labour Survey ,2016).The existence of such

evidence confirms the prevalence and persistence of child labour practices in Tanzania. If the situation remains as it is, the realization of Target 8.7 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of prohibiting and eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2025 will be a far reaching dream and an unachievable objective (Mashaka,2018).

Despite the emerging empirical scholarly researches such as by (Mwami et al ,2002, Human rights Watch,2013, Bandara et al ,2015 and Mashaka,2018) on this topic , the attention is predominantly given to the working conditions, type of activities and effects of child labour .Therefore,information regarding factors influencing prsistence of child labour in Tanzania have not been empirically examined (Bandara *et al* ,2015). The limited empirical studies on this topic have created the need for this study. It is in this respect departing from previous research, this study was conducted to identify and examine pertinent factors based on Artisanal and Small -scale Mining (ASM) in Morogoro Rural District. According to Morogoro Saving the Poor Organization identification report (MOSAPORG, 2015) , Morogoro Region as a whole is estimated to have 5300 (3000 males and 2300 females) children engaged in child labour including ,the Morogoro Rural District which was found to be the most affected district. This condition justifies the selection of Morogoro District as key area for this study.

1.3 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to examine the factors influencing the persistence of child labour in Tanzania with particular reference to Artisanal and Small Scale mining in Morogoro Rural District.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by four main specific objectives, namely;

- (i) To assess the relationship between the level of awareness among community members on child labour.
- (ii) To examine the relationship between cultural norms and child labour .
- (iii) To examine the extent to which parental income levels are related to child labour.
- (iv) To determine the extent to which a child's relations to the head of household influences a child's engagement in child labour.

1.3.2 Research Questions

This study was guided by four main research questions namely;

- (i) What is the relationship between the level of awareness of community members and child labour?
- (ii) What is the relationship between a community's cultural norms and child labour?
- (iii) To what extent is parental income level related to child labour?
- (iv) To what extent does a child's relations to the head of household influence the child's involvement in child labour?

1.4 Research Hypotheses

The study aimed at testing the following hypotheses:

- (i) There is no statistical significance between awareness level of the community and child labour.
- (ii) There is no statistically significant relationship between cultural norms and child labour .
- (iii) There is no a statistically significant relationship between parental income level and child labour.
- (iv) There is no statistically significant relationship between a child's relations to a household head and involvement in child labour.

1.5 Significance of the Study

In recent years it has been claimed that the problem of child labour is decreasing worldwide. However, this decline is negligible in many countries of the world, especially in the African continent (Diallo *et al.*, 2013). For instance, in Tanzania the number of children participating in child labour has almost doubled from 2 million in 2006 (the United States Department of Labour, 2011) to over 4.2 million children in 2014 (ILFS ,2016) . This implies that a lot of children have remained in risky environments and their welfare is in jeopardy (ILO, 2010) .In realization of this problem ,different studies have been conducted about child labour in Tanzania such as by (Mwami ,Sanga and Nyoni ,2002; Human Rights Watch ,2013; and ILO/NBS ,2016). However, existing scholarly studies have not adequately examined the factors influencing persistence of child labour. Consequently this study draws

its rationale from this gap, and therefore, it is envisaged to add to the literature specific to Tanzania by examining factors influencing the persistence of child labour in Tanzania particularly in ASM. A comprehensive examination of these factors has far-reaching relevance for policy makers and researchers to develop programmes that address the relevant factors and so eliminate the persistence of child labour. Furthermore, it is expected that the outcome of the study will be the catalyst to the development of new policies, programmes and projects addressing issues relating to child labour.

Since studies about child labour in ASM are scanty in Tanzania, this study is significant since the findings are expected to draw the society's attention to the problem under investigation. This study is therefore of paramount importance in addressing the existing gap of knowledge in the wide area of child labour.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

Limitations are areas in research that are out of the control of the researcher and can affect the outcomes of the study. Traditionally, limitations are derived from the selected methodology and research design (Simon,2011). Despite the good design research study ,limitations are inevitable .The current study employed mixed methods approach but there are some limitations inherent to this study that might hinder the effectiveness of the planned research process. One of these limitationst is that the study was only carried out Morogoro District .Therefore, it is difficult to make a nationwide statistical generalization since in quantitative approach for the

study is generalizable only if it is adequately representative (Kumar,2011). The use of simple random sampling is one of the strategies used to resolve limitation through the use of simple random sampling of respondents involved in the quantitative phase of the study. According to Polit and Beck (2010) random selection of respondents is the means used by researchers to enable statistical generalization.

The study resolved the limitation by adopting the mixed methods approach, using a blending of both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods to compensate the weakness of each such approach . The study also used large samples to ensure that the results can be generalizable. The study also used larger samples in the quantitative phase of the study in order to increase confidence when making statistical generalization (Teddlie and Tashakkori ,2009) .

The study was limited by the use of small sample size of 39 participants in the qualitative phase of the study. The sample size of 39 participants might appear small but in qualitative research what is important is not the issue of representative samples but the meaning of what is reported by the participants. Therefore, representative sample is not the goal of qualitative research (Baker and Edwards,2012). Besides, there is a difference in generalization between qualitative and quantitative research because while quantitative researchers adopt statistical generalizations qualitative researchers adopt theoretical generalization (Delmar ,2010 and Polit and Beck ,2010). Since this study took theoretical rather than empirical or statistical generalizations for the qualitative phase , it is justified to claim generalizability. In qualitative terms the findings may be theoretically generalized to

apply to the wider population of child labourers aged below 7-14 years in the ASM contexts in Tanzania.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

According to Simon (2011) in any research study, delimitations are deliberate choices made by the researcher in the effort to narrow the scope of the study. It can be done to reflect the defined research based on objectives and questions. In order to narrow the scope, in this study, the researcher carried out this study within the selected villages and government institutions only. The study confined itself to child labourers, employers of children, community members and local leaders. The most vulnerable children committees and primary school teachers were also involved. Finally the study involved social welfare officers, community development officers, and labour officer. Any individuals or groups not mentioned in this part were beyond the precincts of this study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

This chapter presents the review of relevant published work. This was done before and after the data collection. The literature review aimed to get broader assessment of the subject especially from the perspective of other researchers. The review of the literature is organized around different sub-headings. These include: conceptual definitions, theoretical and conceptual framework; empirical review of related studies, policy framework and research gap(s). The details for each sub-section are discussed below.

2.2 Definitions of Conceptual and Related Terms

According to Kumar (2011), in any research, if a researcher is using a concept, he or she is supposed to operationalize terms, that is, how it will be measured. A variety of terminologies and concepts have been used in this study. The matching meanings are presented and critically discussed in this section. In conducting research it is important for researchers to be specific about how they use words. Kumar (2011) corroborated that in defining any problem in research the researcher can use certain concepts that have multiple meanings. Therefore, different people may have different definitions of the same concept. Kumar (2011) suggests that researchers have to create indicators in order to institute clear meaning of every concept. Although there are commonly agreed upon definitions of certain concepts, cultural and contextual disparities at all times subsist. Therefore, this section is geared

towards providing definitions that are considered fit and measurable in the circumstance within which this study was carried out. The definitions given are somewhat different to lawful meanings employed by other scholars. These definitions are expected to inform readers what exactly is meant by the researcher. The basic concepts and terminologies in this thesis are discussed below.

2.2.1 Child

The word child is complex and multi-faceted. It has been conceptualized in a range of different ways. According to Bisht (2008), a child is a social construct because children across ages are perceived by adults differently. A child is any individual below eighteen years (UNCRC, 1989).

Different countries have set a legal age for a child. This study defines a child as any person under the age of fourteen years. For the purpose of this study, a child means any person between 7-14 years old (URT, 2004). This age category is deemed fit since it is generally the school-going age and according to international conventions on child labour, an individual is said to be involved in child labour if the concerned child is below 14 years and has not completed primary schooling.

2.2.2 Child Work

Child work refers to any acceptable practice in a community that only aims at socialising children and not otherwise (ILO-IPEC, 2003). From this view, the term child work means any duty carried out by a child at family or household level as

part of the socialization process and has no direct gain on the child or the family or community.

2.2.3 Child Labour

Several attempts have been made to define child labour. Yet, no universal definition has been achieved due to differences in social and cultural setting; prevailing laws and institutional differences (Mazhar, 2008 and Khan, 2014). In this study, child labour has been defined as children's work that is exploitative and occurs in harsh, risky and dangerous environments. In child labour, children offer their energies in order to be paid either in kind or in cash. This means that a child can benefit either directly or indirectly especially if the child is working as an assistant to an adult person. Therefore, children can work as labour for someone else. This kind of exploitation has far reaching physical, mental, emotional and moral effects on the child.

2.2.4 Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining

The Artisanal and Small-scale mining (ASM) refers to different things to different people. According to Dreschler (2001) ASM involves mining activities which are mostly conducted illegally under very poor technologies. ASM is also characterized by shifting from one place to another. The term includes the blending of two concepts, namely "artisanal" and "small scale". Artisanal mining refers to the unorganized mining activities with poor technologies while the small scale mining may also have poor technology but with high revenue. The focus of this study is on

the combination of both artisanal and small scale mining referred to as “ASM”. According to Machacek (2019) ASM is a kind of activity which is dangerous and encompasses miners with and without a mineral license.

The focus of the study was on ASM because literature indicate that child labour is rampant in this sub-sector when compared with large scale mining. Similarly, the selection of ASM was based on the reality that this kind of activity is usually carried out in informally due to limited legal frameworks to protect the workers including the children involved. On the other hand, large scale mining is characterized by high production, sophisticated technology and is undertaken by giant companies and operated on formal bases. Therefore, looking at the features of both ASM and large scale mining, it is obvious that the ASM attracts child labour more than as compared to large scale mining (Hentschel, Hruschka and Priester, 2003).

2.2.5 Community

There is no one consistent definition of what it means by the term community. People define community differently due to differences in terms of cultural, political and social background. For example, Olise (2007) defined a community as a crowd of people living in a defined area and sharing some shared interest. The definition used in this study is that a community means all heads of households in Morogoro Rural District particularly from Kiwangwa and Rudevelo villages. Community also include: children (7-14 years) parents, primary school teachers, local leaders (WEO and VEOs) and the community members aged 18 years and above.

2.2.6 Cultural Norms

There is no one common definition of cultural norms. Giddens and Duneier (2000) define norms as beliefs observed by an individual as a member of society. Cultural norms help community members to know what to do and what is not acceptable in a community. Cultural norms determine how children should behave towards their parents and elders in general. WHO(2009) define norms as shared beliefs about certain behaviours. Norms offer social standards for appropriate behavior that govern what is (and is not) acceptable in interactions among people. Therefore, for the purpose of this study, the influence of cultural norms was examined in terms of which community cultural norms influence the persistence of child labour.

2.2.7 Parental Income

According to Brooks (2018), there is no universally accepted definition of what income means. For example, the way economists define income is quite different from the way politicians or tax administrators do. Some people define income by looking at household assets or resources, loans and financial aids. A decision has been made in this study about the practical implications of income. Therefore, in this study parental level of income has been defined as the monetary gains, parents (father/mother or guardian) as heads of households, may have access to either directly or indirectly in order to sustain a family. Parental income on this study is calculated on daily basis in terms of Tanzania shillings.

2.2.8 Awareness

Meager et al (2002) state that awareness is when an individual has sufficient knowledge and is informed about a subject for him/her to be conscious of its

existence and its significant matter. According to Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary (2008) , the term awareness can be defined as knowledge that something exists or an understanding of a situation or subject at present based on information or experience. An awareness level was assessed in terms of the community's understanding of child labour and its associated effects. It was assessed in terms of understanding of prohibition as an illegal activity.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

According to Imenda (2014) in the context of research, a theoretical framework is a guide for researchers where the defined questions are answered and variables are measured. A theoretical framework can help researchers to plan the analysis of variables and enables the researcher to establish limits to investigate the research problem. Normally, once data is collected the conceptual framework helps the researcher to compare his/her findings with the concepts, theory or state of art gotten (Imenda,2014). In addition to that theoretical framework provides explanations of why the research problem exist by relating the variables or concepts . Likewise, theoretical framework plays important roles. Babbie and Rubin (2011) corroborate that a theory helps to explain and assess situations and provide a rationale for how social workers should intervene with clients who have particular problems. The construct, 'child labour', in this study for instance can be explored from a variety of perspectives, such as cultural and sociological perspectives. This study was embedded in the field of social work which borrows theories from other disciplines According to Edmonds (2008), it is difficult to define what is meant by child

labour. No scholar that can adequately explain a problem simply because many factors may influence the situation. Pierik and Houwerzijl, 2006) argue that because child labour is a complex problem its understanding requires multiple theoretical perspectives. Consequently, the ecological systems theory, theory of subsistence poverty and cultural theory have been adopted in this study to form applicable theoretical foundation. These theories are considered the most applicable, proper and correct bases for this study about child labour. There are several reasons influencing the choice of these three theories. The discussion below provides more explanations for each theory.

2.3.1 Ecological Systems Theory

The magnitude of the problem of child labour in Tanzania is alarming today. Strategies to solve the problem require a comprehensive framework. This study applied the Ecological systems theory. The founding father of this theory is Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1968) but later on it was further developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner (1979). This theory is suitable for the problem at hand given the complexity nature of the problem which calls for holistic intervention with multiple perspectives (Liao and Hong, 2010). According to the ecological systems theory, in order to understand children and their problems one has to focus on their ecological environments instead of studying children in isolation without focusing on their environments (Bronfenbrenner, 1994 and Liutya and Lanier, 2012).

The theory was applied to understand factors influencing child labour because based on the theory, these factors are within the environment of the child and

labour. In general the theory is based on person-in-environment perspective (PIE) which views the child within its total environments (Hare, 2004). The theory views the child and his or her environments as forming an ecosystem, consisting of the individual. All the systems with which the individual has reciprocal relationships, the wider environment in which the individual acts, and all the mutual interrelationships that occur between the individual and the various sub-systems are called to bear on the issue of child labour. In order to get a clear picture of the problem, it was imperative to focus on both person and environment holistically

This is a social work approach of looking at things from multiple perspectives. Therefore, social workers take into considerations all aspects of a client's life such as the family, community, and other social and economic forces that affect a client (Aiken and Wizner, 2003). According to Pierik and Houwerzijl (2006), child labour is a multifaceted problem and is a result of manifold factors. The word environment in this theory comprises of layers which are interrelated. These include: micro system, mesosystem, exosystem, chronosystem and the macro system. There is a trickle-down effect or cascading effects from the upper layers to the lower layers, a situation which increases the problem of child labour (Liao, Minli, and Jun Sung Hong, 2011). These levels that may have influence on child labour are explained below:

a) **Micro System**

This is the primary level which comprises the home or family environment. The micro system entails the individuals or groups of individuals and has direct

effect or influence on the child (Liao, Minli, and Jun Sung Hong, 2011). Parents with low income for example, cannot meet basic needs for their children, leaving hardly any options for children other than being involved in child labour. Procek (2006), points out that, low parental income at family level is a significant cause of child labour because it forces children to engage in detrimental forms of work and unfortunately their families encourage such work.

b) Meso-System

Bronfenbrenner (1994) is the interrelationship between two or more micro-systems that contain the individual such as the family and the school. For instance, Fu (2005) observed that in rural areas children are forced to drop out of school mainly due to poor school environment. Therefore, insufficient educational resources, underqualified teachers and poor quality school facilities slowly lead to increasing school drop-out. Hence, children with little access to educational resources have limited options and opt to engage in child labour. The connection between the school environments and the child can accelerate a child's involvement in child labour.

c) The exo-system

This layer is concerned with broader influences on the child. It is about government policies and public perceptions on a child's rights. They can shape the attitudes of the community and other social institutions like a school and family which indirectly influence children including child participation in child labour (Liao, Minli, and Jun Sung Hong, 2011). For example, the lack of public

recognition of child labour as a human rights violation generates indifference and acceptance of child labor.

d) Chronosystem

This layer is about the historical changes and how they can influence child labour. For example according to Bronfenbrenner (1994) the use of children in different economic activities is a historical phenomenon because most of the people in Tanzania rely on children in agricultural production. Its long standing history has had influence on child labour because it is considered as part of primary socialization. Therefore, even in recent years history has been shaped by the attitudes of many parents and community members who think that children have to work no matter what because doing so is considered a preparation of children to become independent adult members in the near future.

e) The macrosystem

This layer comprises economic policies, cultural values, political systems and customs. It is the layer in the child's environment that has influence on the problem of child labour. For example cultural values in society may have influence on a child's labour because they force people to take child labour as part of life. Therefore, the people do not take action against child labour. Likewise, if existing laws and policies are weak in terms of content, they have influence on child labour (Berk, 2000). The effects of larger principles defined by macro system may have a cascading influence throughout the interactions of all other layers. The cultural values of obedience can explain, in the context of

macro system , that leading to expanded use of child labour (Liao and Long, 2010). Based on the ecological systems theory, one of the contextual factors linked to with child labour is traditional and cultural values of the society.

With regards to child labour , ecological systems theory is relevant and the study was therefore anchored upon the microsystem and macro-system of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory. The study focused on micro system because the latter directly focuses on at a child's home environmental conditions such as parents' education and income levels. The study also made reflections macrosystem which embraces social norms .

Despite its applicability in understanding child labour , the theory has been criticized because each context is considered unique , and it therefore becomes increasingly difficult to generalize research findings . In spite of this weakness, Bronfenbrenner defines environmental systems and suggests how the interactions of these systems at multiple levels shape the overall experience of the child. Bronfenbrenner's theory is relevant because child labour is correlated with parental low income level (microsystem) and is shaped by social cultural norms as a whole (macrosystems).

Even so , socio-cultural norms are country specific . Therefore, it is not a guarantee that the cultural norms of all countries can have similar influence on child labour (Liao and Hong ,2010). China as one of the developing countries into world is quite different from Tanzania . Although in China child labour is legally prohibited

, many laborers are legally recognized and big numbers are younger than 16 years and are engaged in paid labour (Law on Labor,1994.Art.15). The other study that employed the ecological systems theory was conducted by Karikari (2016) in Ghana but generally there are scanty empirical studies which used the ecological systems theory in studying child labour in Tanzania and Africa in general .These countries are culturally different from Tanzania and have different attitudes towards such things as child labour. This is theoretical gap that this study wanted to bridge. It is in this respect that the ecological systems theory was adopted and recognises the value and influence of people's environment and culture on day to day activities such as child labour.

2.3.2 Theory of Subsistence Poverty

The theory of subsistence poverty developed by Basu and Van (1998) provides that children engage in meaningful paying jobs only when the earnings or salaries of grown-ups are too low to sustain household survival . The theory of subsistence poverty has two important postulations . These are the Luxury Axiom and the Substitution Axiom. The Luxury Axiom provides that parents or household heads when the incomes of adults are low to the extent that it becomes difficult to meet survival necessities without the support of income created by children .Therefore from the view point of this theory both adult labor and child labour are perceived as survival substitutes in critical conditions. The theory assumes that in each household there is one adult and one or more children .Therefore, when market wage is adequate to the extent that subsistence needs are met by adult labor

alone, then there is no need for children to work and adults work. If the wage level of adults falls to the extent that a household requirements cannot be met, then children have to work to support their parents. From this analysis it can be seen that there are two possible equilibria in this context. One of them is when the wages of adults are high and it is only adults who work but when the wages of adult falls below a certain critical level, then children are supposed to work to support the household head. There are different studies which support the relevance of this theory. One of these studies was conducted by Edmonds (2005) who found that in Vietnam between 1993 up to 1997 there was a intense drop of the rate of children participating in child labour and the economy of Vietnam increased rapidly with an annual rate as high 9%. According to Basu and Van (1998), the quick economic progress and increased expenditure were helpful in that they enabled children to escape from labour market and hence reduced child labour.

On the other hand, Swinnerton and Rogers (1999) extended the Basu and Van model when they argued that when there are limited opportunities for adults from households with low incomes then there is a possibility of an increase in child labour (Galli, 2001). Andvig (2001), states that when there is poor production in the economy, then it is predicted that the rate of child labour will be high. Therefore, it is obvious that, the Basu and Van theory is relevant in economies with a high rate of child labour supply.

Despite the relevance of the theory of subsistence poverty, from the reviewed of literatures, it has been found that there is a gap in terms of applicability of this

theory . For example ,while the theory argues that where wages are high, only adults work but where wages are low children must work. However, this theory failed to recognize that the mainstream of children in poor nations especially in the African context are not in wage employment as those in Europe (Rogers and Swinnerton, 2004). Basically ,self employment is very common in developing countries and not wage employment.The wage economy in Sub-Saharan Africa including Tanzania,is still in embryonic stage or just beginning . Therefore, there is a theoretical gap in terms of the wide application of the theory in developing countries like Tanzania which necessitated this study to clarify these aforementioned issues.

2.3.3 Cultural Theory

According to UNESCO (2001), culture refers to that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by (a human) as a member of society” (UNESCO,2001.pg 1). The advocates of the cultural theory there are certain fundamental postulations about the attitudes,values,norms and beliefs of people of a specific group consist of certain underlying assumptions which are usually unconscious .Therefore ,it is this condition which really govern how members of the group observe ,think and feel (Spencer-Oatey,2012,pg.3). Based on this theory, it is assumed that child labour is influenced by cultural norms of society .Evidence from Eaton and Louw (2000) confirms that African culture is collectivist in nature and this governs individual’s interdependence. From this theory, it can be argued that child labour in the African

context is a result of personal independence among children because everybody has a say upon a child in the collectivist culture (Bowman (2002)). Consequently, there is a link between African children's socialization patterns or practices and the incidences of child labour. The socialization processes entrenched within some African culture creates the problem of child labour. Therefore, it suffices to say that the collectivist cultural practices in many African countries has an impact on child labour practices because through the socialization process children are imparted with cultural norms.

According to Basu (1999), cultural norms are the main determinant of parental decisions either to send their children to work or not. Where parents are socially stigmatized when they send to send their children to engage in child labour, such parents may be discouraged from such behaviours but if the stigma is smaller most parents make the decision to send their children out as child labourers. This means that child labour, according to norms of certain societies are considered as an unacceptable as most parents find it embarrassing and so dissociate from it.

Even so, while the socialization processes is said to be an important factor to impart children with cultural norms as members of the society that might have influence on child labour, the theory is said to be too general as it fails to provide that socialization is culturally and country specific (Jefrey, 1995). This means that every country or society is unique in terms of socialization processes. It should be taken on board that the cultural theory was developed in Europe with quite different context as compared to Africa and specifically, Tanzania. Therefore, it is not a guarantee that

every socialization processes all over the world have similar influence to child labour. This is the gap that this study attempts to bridge by applying it in a new setting .i.e. Tanzania . The theory was employed to examine the influence of cultural norms on child labour in the Tanzanian context .

2.4 Conceptual Framework

According to Kumar (2011) a conceptual framework is developed from theory used in or theoretical framework adopted in a given study. It is also related to the specific research problem under investigation .The study aimed to examine factors influencing persistence of child labour in Tanzania . The conceptual framework was developed based on literature review which helped to identify the variables to be tested and directly linked to the adopted (Serakan,2003). For example, parental income as an independent variable is linked with the theory of subsistence poverty (Basu and Van,1998) while cultural norms as another independent variable linked with cultural theory . More details about the conceptual framework are presented in Figure2.1.

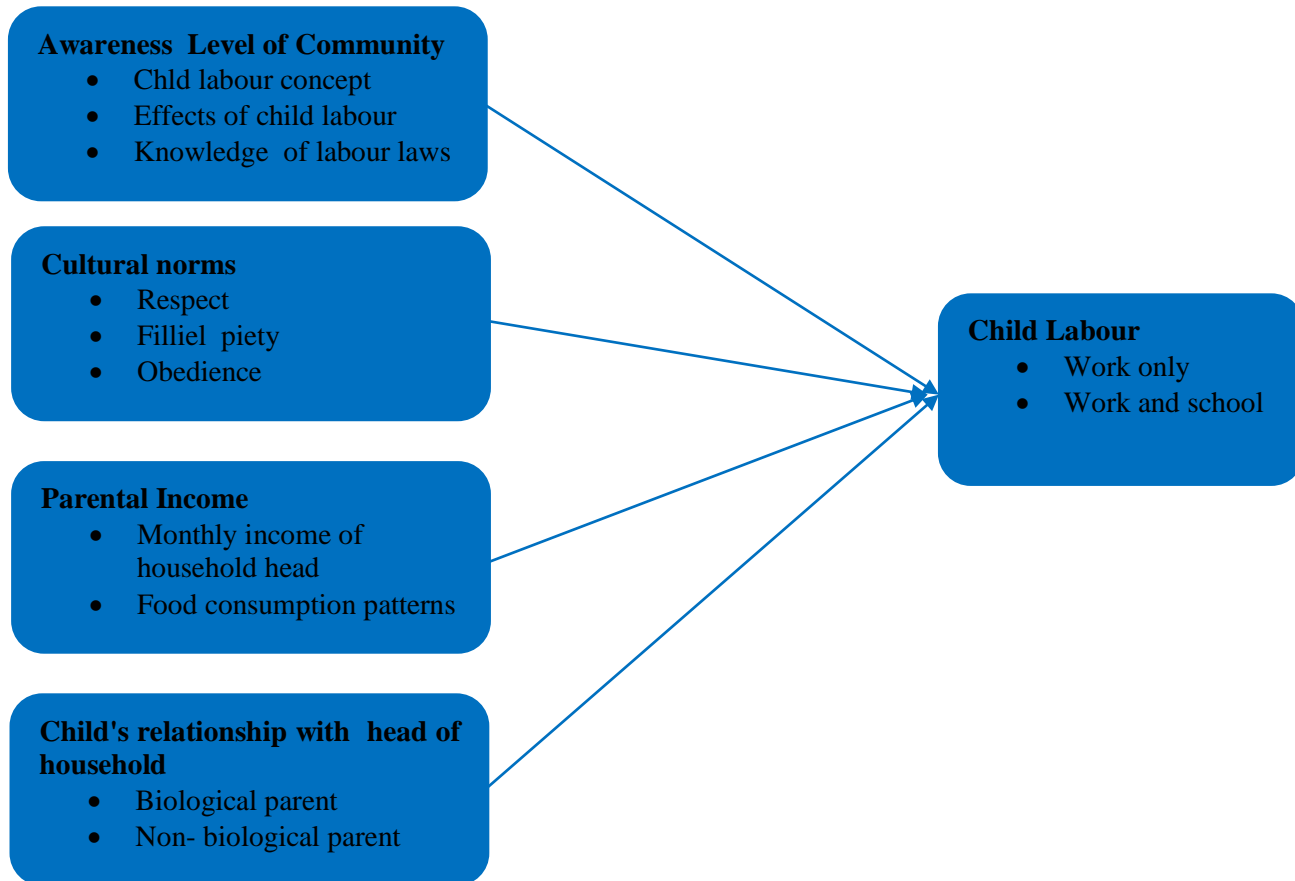
Independent Variables**Dependent Variable**

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework Showing Factors Influencing Child Labour

Source: (2016) Adopted and modified from Akarro and Mtweve (2011)

2.4.1 Awareness Level

The level of awareness of the community about child labour one of the key areas in this study . It was important to assess such as awareness level since it is said to be one of the factors which determines the willingness of community members to act or to prevent a social problem including child labour (Collings,2002). For the purpose of this study, the assessment of the people's awareness level was based on three (3) aspects i.e. awareness towards the concept of child labour itself ,

prohibition and awareness of the community on negative effects associated with child labour.

2.4.2 Cultural Norms

It is assumed that children's social and cultural backgrounds play an important role on their involvement in child labour. For example, the cultural value of household head may force children to work since adult have authority over children. Parents may demand labour from any individual employers and send their children to work because they are considered innocent, docile and less troublesome. According to Liao and Sung (2010) cultural norms including filial piety (respect for one's parents) can explain child labour practice. Children are taught to honour their parents at the same time these parents attempt to reinforce the values of obedience and family allegiance on their children because these cultural norms are regarded as conducive to children's life paths (Fong,2007).

2.4.3 Parental Income:Child labour is used as a buffer against household income shocks (Bandara,Dehejia and Lavie,2015). Income is associated with child labour. Rural areas historically come from poor households who failed to meet the basic needs. The parental income level of the household head was examined whether is related to child labour in the context of Morogoro Rural District in Tanzania. According to Procek (2006) the parental income level has significant cause of child labour because low income means children are prepared to engage in detrimental forms of work and their families or parents encourage such involvement.

2.4.4 Child's Relation to Head of Household

The fourth objective of this study was to examine the extent to which a child's relations to household head is related to child labour. In order to examine this relationship, different empirical literatures from different parts of the world were reviewed in order to identify the related knowledge gap. For example, previous research shows that in Zambia and Mexico, children who are sons or daughters of the household have greater odds of attending school than children who are not. This study tried to determine whether child's relation to head of household is related to child labour. That means whether biological or non-biological the child is more likely to engage in child labour.

2.5 Policy Frameworks

Worldwide, child labour is said to be one of the burning issues which must be addressed at any cost. International organizations such as the International Labour Organization consider child labour as exploitative kind of work. However, it should be clear that not all work done by children is child labour. Rather, it is only certain categories and that is the focus of this study including working in artisanal and small scale mining (ASM). Therefore, there are different international and local laws, policies and strategies to combat child labour. The discussion of these laws and policies at global and regional level will provide more light relating to child labour.

2.5.1 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

At global level there are different conventions or international laws that are place to protect children from child labour. For example, the United Nations Convention on

the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) of 1989 is one of these conventions that contains different rights of children. These rights include civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. In this convention a child is defined as any individual below 18 years. The protection of children from child labour is stipulated in Article 32 of the convention where it is stated that children should not be involved in any harmful activities and exploitative practices.

2.5.2 ILO Convention No. 138

The ILO Convention No. 138 aims to harmonize the minimum age at which children can be legally employed and leading to the abolition of child labour worldwide. The Convention requires each sovereign state to pursue a national policy designed to ensure effective abolition of child labour and to progressively raise the minimum age for admission into employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons. The Convention requires each member country to declare a minimum age acceptable for employment for all occupations within its territory. It sets the minimum age not less than age of completion of compulsory schooling and in any case, shall not be less than 15 years. A member country whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may, initially specify a minimum age of 14 years after consultation with the concerned stakeholders in the country. This study seeks to assess whether the rule about minimum wage is considered in the current existing strategies to combat child labour. The ILO Convention No. 138 provides that the minimum age for admission to any type of work is to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years.

2.5.3 ILO Convention No. 182

This Convention sets the limits and recommends action for the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL). A sovereign state that ratifies this Convention commits itself to taking immediate action to prohibit and eliminate WFCL. According to the Convention the WFCL include all forms of hazardous work. Hazardous child labour refers to all forms of engagement, which by their nature or the circumstances are likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. Sovereign states are required to formulate national laws to prohibit children from being engaged in such work, no matter the circumstances. The Convention provides that the types of work be defined by national laws or by a competent authority in consultation with stakeholders taking into considerations relevant international standards. Therefore, the strategies to combating child labour in Tanzania are supposed to be in line with this and related regional and international conventions.

2.5.4 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) adopted in 1990 defines a child as human being below the age of 18 years. The Charter recognizes the child's unique and privileged place in the African society and thus the need to give him/her protection and special care. The Charter acknowledges that children are entitled to the enjoyment of expression, association, peaceful assembly, thought, religion and conscience. The Charter provides for the protection of the private life of child and safeguards the child against all forms of economic

exploitation. The Charter protects the African child against work that is hazardous, interferes with the child's education, or compromises his or her health or physical, social, mental, spiritual and moral development. The Charter calls for protection of the African child against abuse and bad treatment including child labour.

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child requires sovereign states to embrace the total banning or sale and trafficking of children for the purpose of child labour. The Charter establishes an African expert committee on the rights and well-being of the child whose mission is to promote and protect the rights established by the Charter and interpret the disposition of the Charter as required by nation states. However, the International Organizations (IOs) under reference do not have the means and legal rights to impose the international conventions, treaties and charters upon sovereign states, it is always by choice that countries ratify the conventions and formulate national laws that integrate these international instruments into the national systems. Sovereign states are allowed to consider national priorities and preferences in order to increase the impact of the international standards. The provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention 182 and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child have been incorporated into the Tanzanian Constitution.

2.6 National Policy and Legal Framework

2.6.1 National Policies

a) The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)

Child labour issues were well incorporated into the National Strategy for Growth

and Reduction of Poverty(NSGRP I), popularly known as MKUKUTA (Swahili acronym). Both MKUKUTA I (2005-2010) and MKUKUTA (2010-2015) aimed to reduce the worst forms of child labour from 25% to less than 10% by 2010 and establishing effective social protection measures and providing former child laborers with a range of educational alternatives. It also aims to increase the rates of primary school enrollment, attendance, and completion for child laborers, as well as orphans and other vulnerable children.

The focus of MKUKUTA is to accelerate economic growth, reducing poverty, improve good governance and accountability and improve the standard of living and social welfare. Cluster II has two broad outcomes, which are to improve the quality of life and social wellbeing for enhancing capacities, with particular focus on the poorest. The second outcome is to reduce inequalities in accessing social and economic opportunities along geographical areas, income, age and gender. Cluster II of the MKUKUTA focuses on improvement of quality of life and social wellbeing (education, survival, health and nutrition, clean and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe environment). The Cluster specifically focuses on issues affecting vulnerable groups including children involved in child labour and aims at reducing inequality in accessing social and economic opportunities.

b) Child Development Policy

The Child Development policy formulated in 2008 strongly prohibits child labour ,particularly children employed in hazardous environments including mines . It goes further to state that child labour is detrimental to child's well-

being and development ,and denies them the right to acquire education. Furthermore,the policy highlights the need to protect children living in difficult circumstances, such as orphans, children with disabilities, street children and children affected by natural disasters .It also provides directions on upbringing of children in difficult circumstances and therefore proposes measures to promote protection of children living in difficult circumstances.

c) The Education and Training Policy

Tanzania formulated the Education and Training Policy of 2014 .The main of the policy is to provide free education to address issues of right to education, basically enrollment. The policy recognizes the need to re-examine issues of access and equity in terms of education .It states that government shall ensure equitable distribution of educational institutions and opportunities . It recognizes that there are children and communities that have not had equitable access to education due to a number of reasons, including marginalization of groups such as orphans, children with disability and street children. It therefore , states that government shall promote and facilitate access to education to disadvantaged social and cultural groups.

(d) National Costed Action Plan for Most Vulnerable Children

The second National Costed Action Plan for Most Vulnerable Children (NCPAII) was developed and launched (2010 -2015). The plan provides measures and strategies to reach the most vulnerable children including child labourers . From the above policies, plans and laws, it is definitely clear that the government has

recognized the problem of most vulnerable children including children engaging in exploitative labour. It is therefore not clear why child labour remains a burning issue in Tanzania. Hence, there is a need to conduct a study to find out why the problem continues to persist.

2.6.2 Legislations

- a) The constitution of any country is the mother law . In Tanzania, for instance, Article 12 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (CURT), 1977 provides equality of human beings as fundamental principle of human rights. Article 14 of the CURT provides for specific rights that are also mentioned under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of 1989. The CURT also provides for policies of non-discrimination and sets the age of children to be under 18 years . These provisions in the constitution set a basis through which legislations on rights of children in Tanzania is founded.

b) Education Act, Cap 353

The Education Act Cap 353 was revised in 2002. Its main purpose was to provide for the right to education for all children in Tanzania. Section 35(1) of this Act stipulates that all children of school going age have to be enrolled in primary education. This is mandatory enrolment for children aged 7 years and above. Furthermore, section 36 of this Act explicitly provides that any child who is 5 years old should be enrolled in a pre-primary education . As a result of this legislation and other government efforts to

improve enrolment ,primary school enrolment has gone up that indirectly is expected to reduce child labour.

c) The Employment Ordinance Cap 366

The history of laws protecting children involved in child labour dates back to the colonial era. For instance in 1955 the government enacted the Employment Ordinance Cap.366 in 1955 which among other provisions, prohibited employment of children .In 1966, the Ordinance was amended by Act No. 5 of 1969 to prohibit employment in any capacity whatsoever of a child below the age of 15 years. In addition , section 9 of the Ordinance empowers the Labour Commissioner, Labour Officers and Labour Inspectors to enter and inspect any work place or private dwelling believed to host or employ a child .

d) The Employment and Labour Relations Act, No 6/2004

The post-independence period in Tanzania witnessed a number of laws being enacted to protect children involved in child labour. For example, the government enacted the Employment and Labour Relations Act, No 6/2004 which provides wide protection to children in employment. For example section 5(1) state that “*no person shall employ a child under the age of fourteen years*”. Furthermore, section (2), states that, a child of fourteen years of age may only be employed to do light work, which is not likely to be harmful to the child's health and development; and does not prejudice the child's attendance at school, participation in vocational orientation or training

programmes approved by the competent authority or the child's capacity to benefit from the instruction received. In parallel , section(3) states that a child under eighteen years of age shall not be employed in a mine, factory or as crew on a ship or in any other worksite including non-formal settings and agriculture, where work conditions may be considered hazardous by the Minister.

e) The Law of the Child Act, No 21/2009

According to section (12) of the Law of the Child Act, No 21/2009, it is prohibited by any person to employ or engage a child in any activity that may be harmful to his health, education, mental, physical or moral development. This Act harmonizes all mainland laws pertaining to children. It also prohibits the employment of children in exploitative labor in the formal and informal sectors and prohibits forced child labor, children working in hazardous work, and the sexual exploitation of children. The Act defines exploitative work as that which deprives a child of his health or development, exceeds six hours a day, and/or is inappropriate to his or her age. The act includes an incomplete list of hazardous activities from which children in mainland Tanzania are prohibited.

2.7 Empirical Review of Relevant Studies

This section presents and discusses different empirical studies conducted worldwide regarding the problem of child labour. The presentation and discussions are based on the four (4) objectives of the study as stated in chapter one . The first

objective aimed to assess the influence of community level of awareness on child labour. The second objective examines the relationship between cultural norms and child labour while the third objective examined the extent to which parental income level is related to child labour. The fourth and last objective aimed to determine the extent to which the child's relations to head of household is related to child labour. The section has elaborated the views of other authors and the existing research gaps are also identified and how the present study attempted to fill these gaps.

2.7.1 The Influence of Awareness Level of Community on Child Labour

The participation of children in child labour is a global concern. Therefore, empirical studies conducted on this problem have also reflected the global scale. This section is a presentation of empirical studies conducted worldwide that are related to child labour and public awareness level. For instance, Rauscher et al (2010) conducted a study on child labour in USA. The study employed a sample of 677 child respondents and their respective parents. The study revealed that a majority of people in USA are aware of terms of child labour laws among children. However, the study could not establish whether there is any influence between community awareness level on child labour and the persistence of child labour.

Another study was conducted by Omokhodion and Uchendu (2010) on the problem of child labour with particular attention on perception and practice of child labour among parents of school-aged children in Nigeria. The researchers employed the cross sectional descriptive design while data was captured using questionnaires

administered to 473 parents. These parents were between 23 and 56 years of age. The findings indicated that most parents wished that their children can work since it is one of the means of supplementing the family income and to learn. Also parents in Nigeria consider child labour as part of learning. The findings imply that parents are not aware of the short and long term consequence of child labour. They are also ignorant of the international laws that prohibit child labour and this is attributed to a limited level of awareness among them. The study recommended that the need to conduct public enlightenment /awareness raising campaigns to address the problem. This kind of recommendation implies that there is a limited awareness level of the community, that is why child labour persists. However, the study could not make it clear which aspect of child labour the community is not aware of or whether the existing laws and the related consequences are called to bear. This is the gap that this study aimed to address.

Another study was done by Wolde –Giorgis (2008) on child labour in Addis Ketema, Ethiopia. The study was titled “child labour in Addis Ketema, Ethiopia : a study in mental health “. The study revealed that child labour is a vast global issue. Currently, there are 250 over million in the world while Ethiopia has about 7.5 million child labourers. In this study, one of the objectives was to assess the level of awareness among community members especially the urban communities on child labour. The study employed cross-sectional descriptive using quantitative approach only. The study sample consisted of 528 children and 472 non-working children with age range between 5 to 15 years. The study revealed that in terms of awareness most of respondents /participants were not aware of child labour. The

study could not specify in which angles the respondents were found to be uninformed . There is a need to conduct a study , therefore to clarify this lack of clarity .

Admassie (2002) also carried out a study to explain the high incidence of child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa. The purpose of the study was to examine the linkage between child labour and economic variables using data from sub-Saharan Africa. The results indicated that the problem of child labour in sub-Saharan Africa is mainly due to poverty, high fertility rates but most importantly low education participation . The study recommended different measures to be taken and one of them was to conduct awareness campaigns against child labour. Such kind of recommendation is an indication of limited awareness on child labour . Even so , the study could not reveal whether there is any influence between community awareness level and child labour .

Another study was conducted by Suda (2001) focusing on the invisible child worker in Kenya. This study indicated that the problem of child labour is in alarming rate in Kenya and a big number of children are working in horrible environments. Currently ,over 3 million children are employed in Kenya . The number of domestic child workers and children working in the informal sector is much more difficult to estimate because child labour in these two sectors is largely invisible. The study argues that this invisibility is mainly caused by many factors one of them being the limited awareness among the people of Kenya about the ill-effects of child labour. The community generally regards child labour in the form of domestic work as

normal. There are different ways how to get rid of this problem and one of these ways as suggested by this study is to empower the community through awareness raising programmes. This implies that child labour persists due to limited awareness among community members.

Similarly, Manogerwa (2015) in a study of child labour in Tanzania based in Rufiji District. The research investigated the challenges towards reduction of child labour. Specifically the researcher focused on awareness of the parents about child labour, causes of child labour and types of child labour the children were engaged and the reasons why they are engaged in it. The study employed mixed methods approach where both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used simultaneously in a single study. Different tools of data collection including questionnaires, interview and field observation methods were used to collect data. The results indicated that there is limited knowledge of the community about child labour. The awareness raising campaigns against child labour are recommended. Looking critically at these results, one can establish that community level of awareness on child labour is limited. However, the researcher could not tell whether there is any relationship between the level of awareness among community members and child labour. Therefore, there is a need to conduct a study to examine the influence of awareness levels on child labour.

2.7.2 Relationship Between Parental Income and Child Labour

Child labour as one of the pressing social problems has attracted global attention among scholars or researchers. This section presents some of the empirical studies

carried out worldwide in relation to child labour with the aim to identify gaps. The empirical studies discussed in this section are the ones based on economic point of view in terms of income variable. One of the studies reviewed was by Rogers and Swinnerton (2004). This study argued that, it is not a guarantee that high parental income level leads to decreases in child labour. For example, it has been found that there are adults who historically have been raised in poor households but due to their historical backgrounds they do not want to see their children suffer the same consequences as they did. In this context, despite their low income the parents try their best to make sure that their children do not suffer from child labour.

Another study reviewed was conducted by Evangelistida and Filho (2010). In this study the authors found that parental income is associated with child labour and school registration in Brazil. The results are in consonant with Rogers and Swinnerton (2004) in that, both relate household income to child labour except that Rogers and Swinnerton (2004) did not focus on school enrolment. Therefore, it can be argued that household income has a direct relation to child labour participation and school enrollment. A similar study was conducted by Yenipazarlia et al (2014) who examined the extent to which the income of child labour contributes to the family income. The study consisted of a sample of 100 children who were working in the industrial sector. Data was obtained through questionnaires and analysed using the computer software called the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0. The study established that the income obtained as a result of child labour has great contribution to the household

income to meet basic needs. In addition it was further established that children participating in child labour have limited chances of getting education.

Moreover, Meltem (2006) examined the impact of household income on child labour in urban Turkey. The purpose of the research was to investigate the determinants of child labour with particular attention in Turkey. The focus was households with low income. However, these studies were conducted in a setting with different socio-economic and political context. It is from this reason this study identified a gap in terms of research setting.

Ajefu (2018) carried out a study on how incomes of parents affect their investment in education of their children. These results were found in a study that was conducted in India during the period of liberalisation. The results indicate that income is positively associated with the education or schooling among children. However, it was revealed that high income has negative effect on work but girls are more vulnerable than boys.

Buriro and Wagan (2015) conducted a study on economic and social causes of child labour. The main aim of this study was to investigate economic and social causes of child labor in Quetta, Baluchistan. The working children were the target population of the study. These included children who were working in different sectors such as restaurants, carpet industry and tailoring shops just to mention a few. The study sample was 90 respondents. Random sampling was done to select interviewees who participated in the interview sessions.

Blunch and Verner (2000) re-examined the relationship between poverty and child labor. The study was conducted in Ghana. The authors enquired about the validity of connection between poverty and child labour saying that poverty was not the main determinant of child labour. The argument was that not every child labour is harmful. In this paper they established that there is a gender gap in in terms of the linkage between child labour and poverty because girls are more likely to participate in damaging child labour in both rural and urban areas than boys. In their recommendations they argued that this area needs further research. Therefore, from these findings it was concluded that child labour is a by-product of gender inequality in the society that is why more girls are in risky labour as compared to males/boys. Hence, based on the findings, it is clear that the argument that poverty and child labour are inconsistent and therefore inconclusive. Besides, while these authors were re-visiting the connection between poverty and child labour, they could not specify which aspect of poverty they were trying to re-examine. Therefore, their claims were too general and this is the gap which called for this study by being very specific to income of parent as one aspect of poverty instead of dealing with the broad concept i.e. poverty as a whole.

Dehejia and Gatti, (2005) examined the relationship between household income shocks and child labor. In particular the study investigated the extent to which transient income can upsurge the problem of children's participation in child labour. The study also wanted to know if ownership of assets can lessen the consequences of these shocks. The study used data obtained from a household panel study conducted in Tanzania. The results showed that the ownership of assets can lessen

the consequences of the shocks. However, on the other hand the study revealed that there were significant negative association concerning child labor and access to credit.

Hamenoo et al . (2018) conducted a study on child labour entitled “Child labour in Ghana :Implications for children’s education and health “. The focus of the study was to investigate the experiences of children involved in child labour in Ghana. The study employed Bronfenbrenner’s ecological systems theory. Likewise,the study employed qualitative approach while the in-depth interview was used to generate data from study participants.The study involved 25 participants who were purposively selected. In terms of data analysis , thematic analysis was deployed as developed by Braun and Clarke (2006) to generate findings. The results of the study indicated that child labour persists due to increased poverty, absence of parents and weak enforcement of education programmes and anti-child labour legislations. The study further revealed that child labour has detrimental health effects on the child .The study recommended that in order to get rid of child labour the government should ensure that anti-child laws are enforced accordingly. Also the laws and policies on education should also be implemented to the letter .

Bandara *et al* .(2015) examined the,” impact of income shocks and non-income shocks on child labour:Evidence from a panel survey of Tanzania”.In this paper the authors examined two kinds of shocks. First, they examined the impact of agricultural shocks on child labour . Secondly ,the death of parents was another shock examined in relation to child labour. The findings revealed that the crop

shocks have effects on child labour. This implies that the death of parents has no impact on child labour. Moreover, Akarro and Mtwave (2011) examined the linkage between poverty and child labour. The study was carried out in Njombe District based in Tanzania, specifically Igima Ward. It should be noted that today Njombe is no longer a District but a Region. The study comprised 300 respondents and these were heads of households. These respondents were randomly selected from four villages. Data was analyzed quantitatively using chi-square test. The results indicated that poverty has a direct association with children's participation in child labour. Hence, it was concluded that child labour is a by-product of poverty. The authors recommended introduction and enforcement of policies and laws that ban child labour.

Ambreen (2013) examined the extent to which income is related to participation of children in child labour related activities. The measures of income examined included real GDP per capita, income of the bottom quantile of the population and adult wages. The findings revealed that there is a significant effect of real GDP per capita and child labour. It was also indicated that the income of the bottom quantile has effect on child labour. On the other hand, the study found that the adult wages had no significant effect on child labour. The author argues that GDP per capita is not a good measure of income especially in the developing nations because the majority of people have low income and only a few hold a big portion of the national wealth. It is said that it is not possible for GDP to be a representative measure of the poor. Therefore, it was concluded from the findings that the income of the bottom quantile of the population is an appropriate measure of income and

not GDP per capita . It is therefore suggested that when analyzing child labour ,it is better to analyze it based on incomes of the bottom quantile .

2.7.3 The Influence of Cultural Norms on Child Labour

This sub –section presents the review of empirical literatures based on the influence of cultural norms on the occurrence of child labour in different parts of the world . The understanding of existing empirical literatures helped the literature to sharpen knowledge and identify gaps of knowledge based on previous empirical studies. For example, Mazhar (2008) conducted a study on the problem of child labour in Pakistan. In his study ,Mazhar argues that in local communities children are regarded as societal assets .Therefore, children are expected and required to help their parents different domestic chores . From this culturally based perspective most children are supposed to be involved in local traineeships to acquire knowledge and skills and follow the footsteps of their the trade of their predecessors

The training is in the form of working long hours for payment either in cash or in kind . From the social work point of view such kind of work contravenes the ILO conventions on the rights of the child and therefore it is a typical example of violations of child rights or human rights. In most societies , therefore in Pakistan adults because of the cultural norms of respect and obedience are empowered to demand children to work in any employing firms and individual employers.Children are usually preferred by employers because they are docile and incompetent in terms of negotiations (Akarro and Mtweve, 2011) Ahmed *et al* (2012) investigated social and cultural determinants of child labour in Pakistan . It has been observed that

child labour has serious consequences upon children, their families and even on the larger spectrum of society as well. The authors employed quantitative approach in combination with quantitative research approach. The sample size of 4355 children was selected. These were children working in diverse capabilities. On the other hand a sample size of 200 children between the age ranges of 05 to 18 years were randomly selected. The interview schedule was used to collect data while the collected data was analyzed through the statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 18 IBM software. The Excell and Ms word were also used in data analysis. The Chi square test was employed to determine the correlation of various determinants to child labour. The findings indicated that child labour is correlated with social and cultural factors.

Hilson (2012) conducted a study entitled “Family Hardship and Cultural Values: Child Labor in Malian Small-Scale Gold Mining Communities”. According to the findings of this study, child labour persists in Africa because of different culturally related factors including norms and values of societies. Similarly, Huesca (2013) carried out a study entitled “Gender and Child Labor Issues in Mining: A Preliminary Study on the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) Industry in Davao Oriental, Philippines”. The results of the study indicate that the problem of child labour persists because majority of the people in Philippines are live abject poverty coupled with cultural factors.

Similary, Nsohbono (2016) conducted a study in Ghana to assess local perceptions of child labour and education. The study employed a case study approach. Focused

group discussions (FDGs) was held with selected 42 residents of the area (28 men and 14 women). Primary data obtained from FDGs were supplemented with semi-structured interviews conducted with two local government officials (District Assembly) . Stratified sampling technique and purposive sampling were used to select respondents . Stratified sampling enabled the researcher to elicit the various sub-groups of residents in Nangodi, on the basis of which 42 respondents (6 focus groups) were selected highlighting the residential patterns in the community. Purposive sampling also aided the researcher to identify stakeholders of ASM activities and child labour . The qualitative data was subjected to thematic analysis .The major findings indicated that there is an association between community perceptions/cultural values and the acceptance of child labour in the community. Therefore ,local perceptions as shaped by cultural values are responsible for persistence of child labour.

André and Godion (2013) examined the link between social relations and child labour .The study was in Mining communities Democratic Republic of Congo . It was found that the problem of child labour is associated with culture since the problem is socially constructed .It is socially constructed because in local communities it is acceptable for children in Congo to work because it is considered to be part of socialization processes. This is especially common among families from lower classes.

Delap (2001) in article entitled “ economic and cultural forces in the Child Labour Debate”. The study was based in urban Bangladesh The researcher collected data

from Dhaka slums . The results show that income instability is one among the core determinants of child labour. Nevertheless, the author argued that it is not possible to explain child labour as there are other determinants. One of the determinants mentioned is culture . Some of these cultural determinants are gender norms and age. Similarly, Boyden (2010) in a study entitled “social values and child labour a public health perspective”, argues that child labour is associated with norms of the society but these are context specific . From the norms and values of the society, children are forced to engage in hazardous activities because norms explain the roles of children and the dos and don'ts . One of the dos of children in most societies is working as part of socialization. In fact this is a good thing but the problem is the nature of activities, environments and time taken to accomplish given tasks.

2.7.4 Child's Relations to Head of Household and Child Labour

The fourth objective of this study was to examine the extent to which a child's relations to household head is related to child labour . In order to determine its extent ,different empirical literatures were reviewed to identify the gap of knowledge. For example, previous research shows that in Zambia and Mexico. Children whose parents were head of the households had great possibility of school enrollment and completion as compared to children who had non-biological relationship with the head of households (Jensen and Nielsen,1997). However, the question at stake is where do the non-biological sons and daughters of the household head go/do if they do not attend school? This question seems to have no answer in most empirical literatures. Rickey and Jayachandran (2009) investigated household and community characteristics common among children in the Philippines. The results

indicate that children who have biological relation with the head of households are more likely to attend school than non-biologically related children. This situation can again explain that the non-biologically related children are more likely to participate in child labour in households with low income. Probably this might be attributed to lack of parenting skills. The study recommended that the government programmes like welfare and community organizations should improve public awareness among the community on the role of parenting regardless of the kind of relationship with a child.

According to Bhalotra and Tazannatos (2003), in developing countries, most families or households are extended as the households composition not only included biologically related children but other children from relatives. Therefore, households include nephews, nieces, sisters-in-law, and grand children as part of the household. Normally, the non-biologically related children are at more risk of being abused either by head or household or spouse. Consequently, more children resort to participate in child labour to earn a living. As a result, most of them do not continue with education or schooling. On the other hand, Cockburn (2001) investigated the relationship between work and school. The study was conducted in Ethiopia and revealed that the biologically related children of the household head are more likely to attend school as compared to the non-biologically related children. In contrast, Bhalotra and Heady (2003) had different results in a study carried out in Pakistan because the biological children are the ones who are more likely to work while in Ghana they are less likely to work. The study established that there is no effect for sons of biological parent in rural Pakistan but the effect was

observed on schooling for daughters in rural Pakistan. Blunch and Verner (2000), analyzed data from Ghana and found that children in household head is positively related to child labour for boys in rural Ghana but negatively related for girls in urban areas.

Badmus and Akinyosoye (2008) conducted a study in rural Nigeria. The study examined the relationship between household head and child labour. The data of the study was obtained from Child Labour Force Survey of 2001. The study comprised of 20,830 households units. These households had 100,785 individuals but 25,542 of them were children of with age range between 5 and 17 years. The results established that the age of a child was a key factor in being involved in child labour for paid employment as well as enrollment in school. It was further revealed that a biologically related child to head of household was more likely to attend school as compared to a non-biologically related child. However, this study could not tell to what extent the child's relations to head of household had influence or is related to child's involvement in child labour.

2.8 Research Gap

Globally, empirical research studies have been conducted about child labour but from a search of different electronic database, there are some gaps which have been identified. For example, it has been noted that despite the growing empirical literatures on the phenomenon such as by (Mwami, Sanga and Nyoni, 2002; Akarro and Mtweve, 2011, Buhori, 2016 and Mashaka, 2018), information regarding studies

conducted to examine factors influencing persistence of child labour in Tanzania . Mainly, existing empirical studies have focused on agriculture with specific attention on the nature , effects and prevalence of child labour .Besides, some studies including by Akarro and Mtweve (2011), (Andre *et al*,2019) were based in agriculture. Although Mwami et al(2002) carried out a research astudy on child labour ,this study was conducted in the form of child labour force survey. According to Lawrence (2001) ,studies in the form of labour force surveys fail to capture information that are unique in a particular context .For example, Tanzania had different ethnicities ,cultures and histories in different geographic regions ,however,the study in the labour force surveys usually make cross country comparison .Therefore , features unique to a specific country like Tanzania are always neglected .This is the gap which may have direct effects in terms of design of intervention measures to address the situation because the information collected using labour force survey may not necessarily reflect the unique characteristics of the local context. Therefore,the current study is the first of its kind to be conducted in Tanzania giving particular attention to children participating in hazardous environment particularly ASM.

Another gap identified was about the failure of previous studies to establish the extent to which awareness level has influence on child labour. Empirical studies such as (Admassie,2002,Wolde-Gorgis,2008;Rauscher *et al*.,2010,Uchendu,2010 and Manogerwa,2015) have been conducted and revealed that the there is limited awareness level regarding child labour . These studies could not establish to what extent the awareness level has influence on child labour . Besides, the foregoing

studies did not specify which aspect of child labour the community is not aware. Is it in terms of child labour itself as a concept? Is it about the existing laws prohibiting child labour or it is the consequences associated with the problem? These are questions or gaps that this study attempted to address.

The study further noted that ,while significant attention has been given to the relationship between poverty and child labour , the resulting empirical evidence is far from being consistent and uniform because there is lack of consensus. Some studies conducted by Mwami ,Sanga and Nyoni (2002) ; Akarro and Mtwewe (2011) and Bandara ,Rajeev and Lavie (2015) have shown a positive relationship, others including (Blunch and Verner ,2000) have shown a negative relationship or U-shaped relationship between the two variables . Besides , though poverty is a broad concept these studies could not specify which aspect of poverty is related to child labour. Blunch and Verner (2000) argued that poverty is a broad concept as it include the social,economic and political elements or variables .For example, poor households are not only determined based on monetary income but also limited access to health services and education .These contradictions have added more complication to research on child labour. Therefore,i t is not clear which specific aspects of poverty correlate with child labour. This is the gap that motivated the researcher to focus specifically on parental income as one aspect of poverty.

Furthermore,while some few studies have tried to be specific by examining the linkage of income to child labour ,it has been observed that these studies mostly were not conducted in Tanzania .Examples of these studies are those conducted by

different scholars such as Evangelistida and Filho (2010), Yenipazarlia ,Evlimglu and Erbey (2014) and Meltem (2006) in Brazil and Turkey .It is obvious that there is no related specific study conducted in Tanzania . It should be noted that these countries are quite different in terms of development when compared to Tanzania which is a developing country.

Therefore, the established relationship is not necessarily to be the same in Tanzania. In addition, while these studies have shown a positive relationship between parental income and child labour others studies including by Rogers and Swinnerton (2004) have shown a negative relationship between the two variables by arguing that increases in parental income do not necessarily always lead to decreases in child labour . These contradictions have added more complication to research on child labour which called for another study to resolve the existing contradictions in literatures. Besides, while these studies have established the relationship between income ,they mostly measured income in terms of real Growth Domestic Product (GDP) per capita .This study argued that, it is not a guarantee that GDP can be an appropriate income measurement because the economically poor countries like Tanzania simply a minor percentages of the population who own big capital .Therefore,it is difficult for GDP to precisely signify the income of poor households In order to address this gap this study develops a new measure of income in terms of parental income as an appropriate measure in understanding the problem of child labour.

Moreover according to the reviewed literatures , there is paucity of empirical evidence from Tanzania on studies examining the influence of culture on child

labour . Different scholars such as Mazhar (2008), Hilson (2012), Huesca (2013) and Nsohbono (2016) have conducted research studies but it has been observed that with an exception of Mazhar (2008) which was conducted in Pakistan , most these studies were conducted in West African countries like Mali and Ghana .These countries are culturally different from Tanzania .Besides, the existing studies are too general since they failed to specify which aspect of culture has to do with child labour because culture is a broad concept .For instance ,culture includes material and non-material aspects with different elements such as beliefs, morals, customs, values and norms.While this gap is certainly too wide to be filled by one study alone, this study is an attempt to contribute evidence from one of the Tanzania's many districts –Morogoro Rural District .

Nevertheless ,the review of different empirical studies such as (Omokhodion and Uchundu (2010);Wolde-Girogis (2008; Admasie (2002) and Suda (2001) have established that with an exception of study conducted by Rauscher ,Runyan and Schulman (2010) in USA ,there is limited awareness among communities on the phenomenon in Africa .Indeed, no study has been conducted thus far that has directly assessed the influence of culture on child labour in Tanzania. The preceding studies were conducted not only from Tanzania but also from other countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria just to mention a few .These countries differ from Tanzania in in terms of culture, policies and legislations. Recently, however, a study conducted by Manogerwa (2015) has drawn attention on child labour though it was done just in passing. Also,though this study established that there is limited awareness among community members on child labour it could not tell whether

the low level of awareness is related to persistence of child labour. This piece of work will add value by assessing the relationship between level of community awareness on child labour and child labour.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

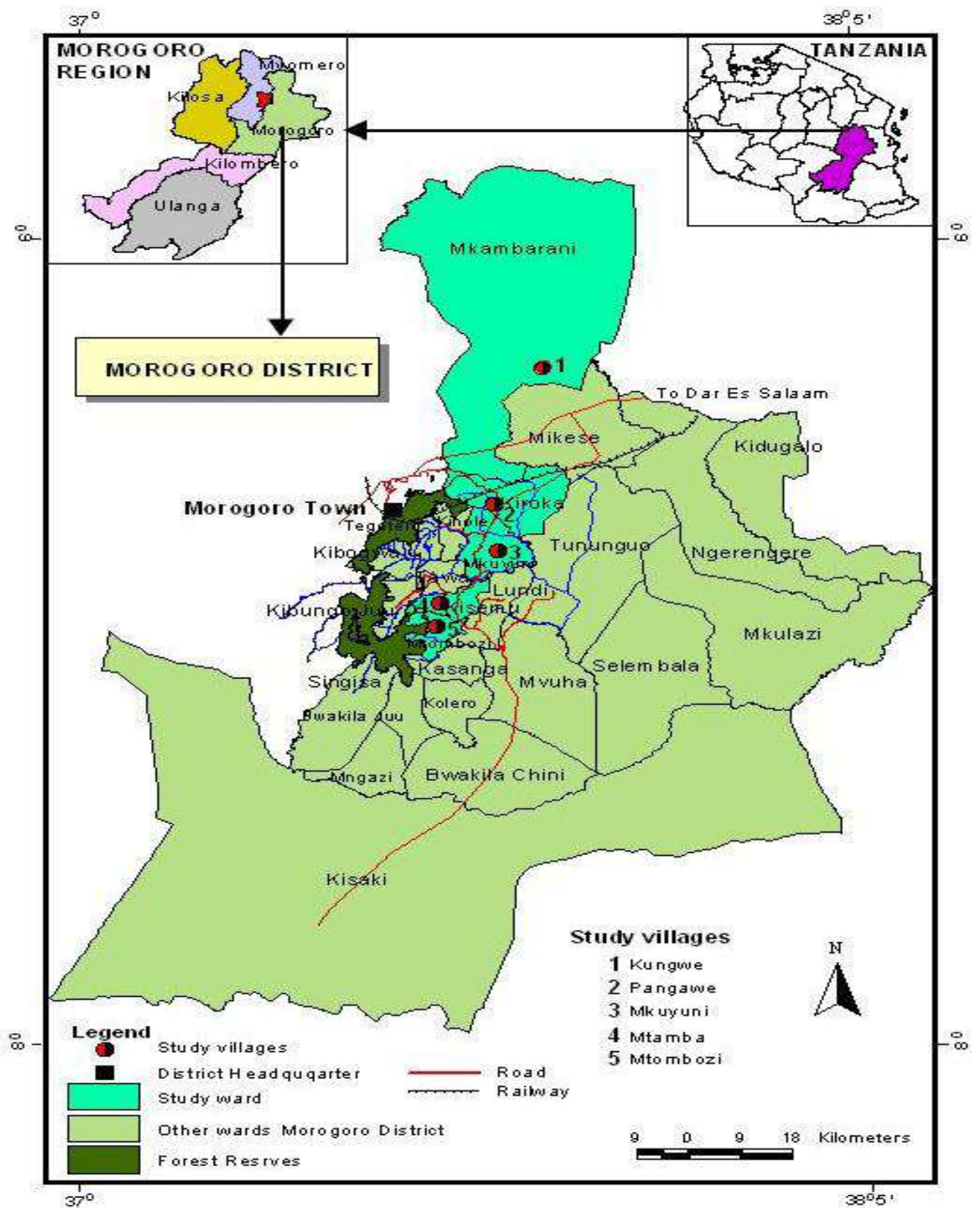
This chapter is concerned with the descriptions of the study area, the philosophical paradigm, research design and approach. The unity of analysis, target population, sample size, sampling procedures and methods of data collections are also presented and discussed in this chapter. Data processing and analysis, validity and reliability, rigour and trustworthiness, logistics and ethical considerations as well as variables and scales of measurements also form part of this chapter.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

This study was carried out to examine the factors influencing persistence of child labour in Tanzania with particular attention on ASM based in Morogoro Rural District. This is one of the six (6) districts of Morogoro Region based in the eastern part of Tanzania Mainland. The total area of Morogoro Rural District is 11,925 square km that is 16.34% of the total area of Morogoro Region. In the East, the district is bordered by Lindi and Coast Regions while it is bordered by Ulanga and Kilombero Districts in the South. In the Western and Northern parts the district is bordered by Mvomero District. Administratively, Morogoro District has 6 Divisions and 29 Wards. The district has 132 Villages and 657 hamlets. Administratively, the district is divided into twenty-nine wards (URT, 2012). This study was conducted at Kibungo Juu and Tawa wards specifically at Mwarazi

(Kiwangwa “A”) and Rudevelo (Mngwilu) villages respectively. According to Mutagwaba et al (1997) these villages are the most active areas with gold mining. It is reported that children participate in mining operations in Morogoro Rural District as child labourers. This information therefore formed the basis of this study. In addition, despite the high prevalence of child labour in ASM, many past studies on child labour have overlooked this District (Kwai and Hilson, 2010).

Morogoro Rural District was purposively selected for this study since it is one of the Districts with a big proportion of the most vulnerable children (MVC) in the region including child labourers (Kacholi, 2012). The district was considered suitable for this study, since it is assumed to have rich information about child labour. Besides, many research studies conducted on child labour in Tanzania have concentrated on areas such as Geita, Mwanza and Mwadui which are representatives of large scale mining regulated by laws and very low involvement of child labour as compared to ASM. This suggests that the experiences from ASM to a large extent have been neglected. It is on the basis of these reasons that Morogoro Rural District was selected for this study.



3.3 Philosophical Paradigm of the Study

Research philosophy is one of the important parts of research study (Johnson and Christensen, 2005). According to Yin (2009) research philosophy can be defined as the belief on how data can be collected, analyzed and used. The quality of research can be affected because it is the research philosophy that supports the researcher to clarifying the research design. The knowledge of research philosophy helps in identifying the appropriate research design to be adopted in a particular study. In other words, the research philosophy provided the researcher with needed knowledge to make decision about the befitting a specific research design (Thorpe *et al.* 2002).

There is no single paradigm that completely resolve all research design problems (Kuhn (1970:79,110 and Creswell, 2007:26). However, this study employed the pragmatist paradigm. According to Creswell (2012), one of the advantages of using the pragmatism paradigm is that it enable researchers to relate the research approach with the purpose as well as the respective research questions. This study adopted a pragmatic worldview in its philosophical paradigm in order to examine factors influencing persistence of child labour in Tanzania. The pragmatic option allowed for a mixed methods approach to the design of the study, engaging both qualitative and quantitative approaches. In addition the pragmatic research paradigm helps researchers to use mixed methods as a combination of both quantitative and qualitative postulations when conducting studies (Creswell, 2003). This also means when adopting pragmatism as a research paradigm there is a freedom in terms of methods used to collect and analyse data in order to achieve the

defined goals (Denscombe ,2008). It is clear at this point that each research philosophy suits the questions being studied and this is what pragmatism suggests (Saunders *et al*, 2012). In this study, the pragmatic paradigm enabled the researcher to take on board appropriate mixed methods research in terms of resarch design, data collection and analysis (Creswell, 2007).

3.4 Research Approach

In conducting this study, the researcher adopted mixed method approach .This means that the researcher employed a combination of qualitative and quantitative data generated and analysed into one empirical study. According to Tashakkori and Creswell (2007) in a mixed research methods approach investigators , use both quantitative and qualitative approaches in a single study or program of inquiry. From this argument ,it is apparent that , in mixed methods approaches studies not only simply collect or generate and analyze both kinds of data concurrently but also involves the use of both approaches in tandem so that the overall strength of a study is greater than either one of the two approaches (Creswell, 2009 and Creswell, 2014)). According to Chaumba (2013) the mixed methods approach is associated with most of social work studies because of the complexity of social problems addressed by the social work profession which makes mixed methods research an essential tool .One of the advantages of using the mixed methods research in the present study was to enable the researcher to answer confirmatory questions with regard to the research problem in question through the administration of both open and closed ended questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions and also field observation schedules.

Qualitative and quantitative data was used in a mutually complementing manner meaning that data collected from each of these methods was useful in enriching data collected from other approaches. According to Burns (1997,p.292), quantitative methods count and measure occurrences in a given phenomenon. In that sense the use of this approach helped the researcher to count and measure the frequency of respondents' indication of having been distributed by feelings specified in the questionnaire. The use of this approach through structured questionnaire was based on the fact that quantitative data could provide clues that could be useful in interpreting information gathered through qualitative interviews.

The rationale for mixing the two approaches in this study was that neither quantitative nor qualitative approach deemed adequate in itself to capture and reveal the details of factors influencing persistence of child labour in Tanzania. For instance, Creswell and Plano Clark (2007) suggested that quantitative research may be weak in revealing the contexts and situations in which people respond to questions about a certain phenomenon, and as research is primarily about numbers ,participants' explanations are not so important. Qualitative research may be viewed as deficient because personal subjective interpretation may introduce some interviewe bias and it may be difficult to generalize findings of a small sample to a larger population. Mixed research method is seen as away of improving research outcomes as it provides a better understanding of research problems than either approach alone (Creswell and Plano Clark ,2007:5). Using only a quantitative or a qualitative approach in a research falls short of what is used in the social and human

sciences today (Makhanu, 2010; Tashakkori and Teddlie, 2003). On the account of this, the study considered mixed research design to be the best design for this study.

The value of mixed methods approach is to provide answers to the research questions in one study; but also the philosophical assumptions (pragmatism) which underline this study played an important role in the choice of this research approach. Proponents of mixed research design adhere to the compatibility thesis (Johnson and Christensen, 2004:1) as they explain that quantitative and qualitative research methods are compatible and they can both be used in a single research study. They also believe that adopting a mixed method approach is pragmatic since the researchers are not committed to any system of philosophy and reality. Therefore when carefully used in combination, quantitative and qualitative approaches complement each other and allow for more complete analysis and understanding (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Mixed methods research has several designs. The section that follows explains the research design that was used in this study.

3.5 Research Design

Research design is a plan on how research is conducted. It includes how data is collected, measured and analyzed (Kothari, 2004 and Trochim, 2006). However, in research there is no one accepted classification of research design. Thus, it is a bewildering exercise to find one's way through the maze of possibilities (D'Cruz and Jones, 2014). This means that it is difficult to use a single research design to achieve the purpose of any research problem under investigation. It is from this

basis the current study adopted the mixed method research design concurrently . The advantages of using the mixed methods design is to bring together the strengths and weaknesses of both qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single study (Creswell and Clark,2007). The mixed methods design enabled the collection and analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data concurrently .

The study combined the two research approaches because mixed methods approach provides complementarity in that both quantitative and qualitative data provide a better and more thorough understanding of the problem being studied .The mixed methods approach involved collecting quantitative and qualitative data simultaneously. The sampling of the respondents in the quantitative phase of the study was largely done using simple random selection while the while participants were selected using purposive sampling and convenience sampling techniques. Data collection methods in qualitative phase included an in-depth interview , focus group discussions and observation methods while quantitative data was obtained using questionnaires.

The descriptive cross-sectional survey was used to obtain quantitative information in the quantitative phase because it was appropriate for obtaining information on the nature ,opinions and characteristics of people so as to estimate one or more population parameters (Keling,2002). Descriptive research design involves assessing the study phenomena without controlling or manipulating variables ,and thus requires the researcher to collect data and determine relationships without inferring causality (Swanson and Hotton,2005) . In cross-sectional survey data were

pre-determined and collected at one point in time . The design was appropriate for the study because despite its inherent limitations, when compared with other types of design it is relatively easy , economical in terms of time and cost efforts ,since large number of people can be surveyed relatively quickly . Moreover, cross-sectional surveys are more appropriate in establishing descriptive relationships among variables. Therefore the survey design was appropriate in this study because it enabled the researcher to establish the influence cultural norms have on child labour and the relationship between parental income level and child labour in Morogoro District. In the quantitative part of the study data has collected using questionnaires administered to respondents.

In the qualitative phase of the study, the phenomenological research design was employed .The phenomenological research was employed because the researcher wanted to get views of different participants on the lived experience regarding child labour. Usually, this type of design is used to get first- hand information on a problem under investigation.This type of design can be well done if the research uses interview as data collection method as used in this study (Creswell,2014). This type of design enabled the researcher to interact with different research participants during the interview sessions. The participants include:WEO, VEOs, District social welfare officer, District Labour officer and parents. Data from the participants was collected using the in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and observation method . During the interview sessions the researcher used had an interview guide to help keep issues on track .This was done to obtain additional information that could not be unearthed by the questionnaire. In terms of procedures to carry out

the mixed methods design, the study involved four (4) steps. First, using the concurrent technique the researcher collected and generated quantitative and qualitative data simultaneously. These sets of data are concurrent but independent and have equal weights (priority) in addressing the research problem. Second, the two data sets were analysed separately using quantitative and qualitative analytical methods. Third, after obtaining the results in each data set, the results were merged together into one. This occurred during interpretation where the results were directly compared to determine the extent to which there was convergence, divergence or combination of the findings to have a clear understanding of the problem. This form of comparison has been referred to as confirmation, disconfirmation, cross-validation or corroboration. Figure 3.2 under is a presentation of the concurrent mixed methods design diagram as advanced by Creswell and Plano Clark, 2011, p: 78).

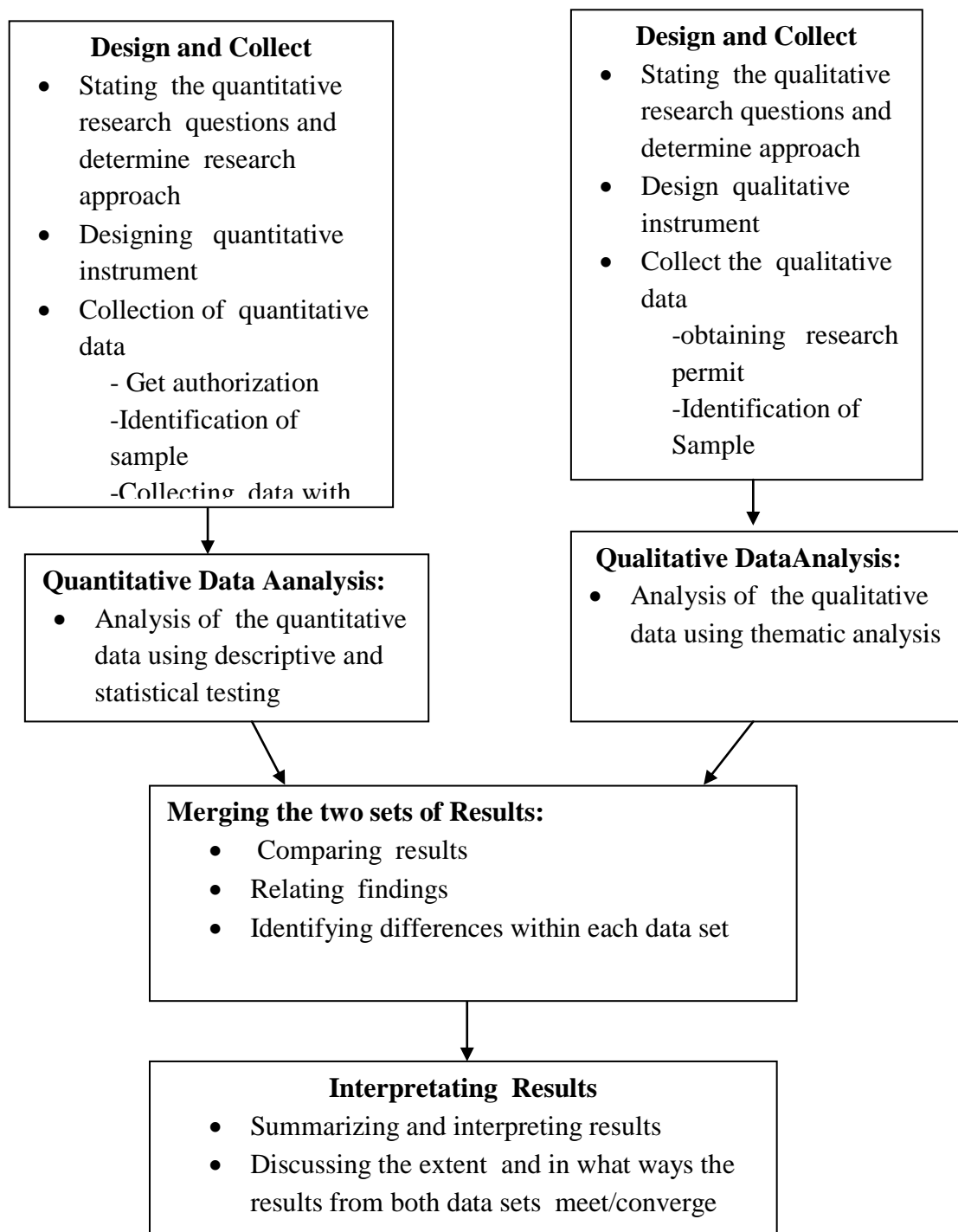


Figure 3.2 Visual Model of Concurrent Mixed Methods Design (Creswell and Clark, 2011)

3.6 Units of Analysis

According to Babbie (2013) unit of analysis as people to be analysed by the researcher including individuals, groups, organizations, social institutions and social artifacts. For the purpose of this study, the units of analysis are the children who participated in child labour as suggested by the International Labour Organization (2003) that in any study involving child labour the main interest is the child. From these grounds children involved in child labour were concluded to be the unit of analysis. Therefore the conclusion was drawn from this population.

3.7 Target Population

There is no research that can be conducted without the study or target population (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2012). In view of this argument this study was comprised community members (household heads), community development officers, Social welfare officers and child labourers as target population. The study also covered most vulnerable children committees (MVCC), teachers, employers of children in ASM, parents working and non-working children as well as Ward Executive Officers (WEOs) and Village Executive Officers (VEOs). Each category was involved for different reasons. For instance, labour officers are the ones who oversee the labour standards in mines while social welfare officers are concerned with vulnerable children (URT, 2009). In addition, CDOs have a role to play in terms of sensitization of the community on children's rights, therefore they have information on violations of children's rights (URT, 2008). The primary school teachers have

records on school dropouts rate or truancy resulting from children's participation in child labour.

The local leaders such as WEOs and VEOs have a role to protect children from abuse while MVCC are concerned with child protection at village level. The local community members (household heads) have information about their living condition in terms of income that may have influence on child labour. On the other hand child labourers are the direct victims of the problem. Children were involve because they are the ones who know better than anybody else on why they participate in child labour and how they are affected (Scott (2000)). The employers of children in ASM were also involved because they are the ones exploiting these children, hence their voices must be heard.

3.8.1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria are the specific features that the potential subjects must possess in order to form part of the research study while the exclusion criteria are those distinguishing characteristics that eliminate potential subjects from inclusion in the study. According to Patino and Singh(2018) establishing inclusion and exclusion criteria for study participants/respondents is a standard, required practice when designing high quality research protocols. In view of this argument Table 3.1 presents the inclusion and exclusion criteria of study respondents/participants.

Table 3.1 :The Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria of Respondents/Participants

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
All children (7-14years old) willing and available during date of data collection	Children (7-14years old) who did not give written consent
Should be a resident of either Kiwangwa “A” or Rudevelo village	A person not a resident of either Kiwangwa “A” or Rudevelo village

Source :Field Data (2016)

3.9 Sample Size

This study employed mixed methods approach using both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis methods. The study used two different sample sizes, that means sample size for quantitative and qualitative study (Bergman ,2008) .The determination for sample size for both quantitative and qualitative study according to Onwugbuzie and Leech (2007) should be representative ,therefore power analysis should be conducted. On the same note, Onwugbuzie and Leech (2007) observed that ,not only sample size should be representative but it should also be determined by the nature of the specific objectives, questions formulated and the type of design adopted. The criteria for selection of sample size in qualitative study is different from quantitative study since it is not based on probability calculations . More details for selection of sample size for both quantitative and qualitative study are discussed as follows;

3.9.1 Sample Size in Quantitative Study

In any research it is challenging to study the whole population in a given geographical setting. As a result samples have to be selected to represent the entire population in a given setting. For example when conducting quantitative research studies, there are different approaches and principles that are used to guide the determination of how many respondents to be selected. One the approach used in this study to select the sample is using the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) approach to determine the sample size of a given population (See Appendix IX). According to the table, the researcher uses the total population (N) in the study to define the corresponding sample (n) which is already predetermined. This study had a total population of 560 community members (head of households) and the corresponding sample size to be sampled was 228 using the Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970). More details how the sample was calculated is given below.

$$S = \frac{X^2 NP}{d^2(N-1) + X^2 P (1-P)}$$

$$d^2(N-1) + X^2 P (1-P)$$

Where S= Required sample- 228

X^2 = Table value of Chi-square from one degree of freedom relative to the desired level of confidence which is 3.841 for the 95% confidence level.

N= The given Population size...560

P= population proportion that for table construction has been assumed to be 0.5

D=Degree of accuracy the value for d being 0.05

$$S = \frac{3.841 \times 560 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.05(559) + 3.841 \times 0.5}$$

$$S = \frac{537.74}{0.0025 \times 559 + 3.841 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}$$

$$S = 228$$

$$S = 228$$

$$S = 228$$

The study further adopted proportionately sampling to compute the sample size for every category of study populace as shown in Table 3.2 .

Table 3.2: Distribution of Sample Size per Population Category

Population Category	Target Population	Sample Size
Household /community members from Kiwangwa village	260	106
Household /community members from Rudevelo village	185	76
Most Vulnerable Children Committees	45	18
Teachers	30	12
Social Welfare Officers	10	4
Community Development Officers	30	12
Total	560	228

3.9.2 Sample Size for Qualitative Study

Sample size in qualitative research are always small when as compared with quantitative research (Mason ,2002 and Onwuegbuzie and Leech (2007). According

to Marshall (1996) an adequate sample size can give answers to posed research questions. Similarly, Patton (2002:p.244), in support of this argument asserts that ,“there are no rules for sample size in qualitative inquiry. Sample size depends on what one wants to know; the purpose of the inquiry; what is at stake, what will be useful, what will have credibility, and what can be done with available time and resources”.

In general, qualitative study sample sizes are usually smaller than in quantitative studies because it is the quality of information given that determines the sample size not numbers (Holloway and Wheeler ,2002). In his view, Mark (2010) supported that , sample size does not influence the quality of the study and that is why there are no guidelines in determining sample size in qualitative research. For instance, Creswell (2009) proposed that a sample of 20-30 participants is enough in qualitative studies while Morse (2004) proposed the sample size between 30-50 as realistic. Likewise, Adam and Kamuzora (2008) emphasized that there is no fixed or exact number of sample sizes in qualitative studies. However, before the commencement of actual data collection the researcher should have a tentative sample .This study had 25 participants as tentative sample, but the number increased up to 39 participants.This number is determined by the data saturation point. The data saturation point in this study was determined when there were no any new perspectives or themes on the research that were emerging from the participants (Brod et al.2009 and Moser and Korstjens ,2018) . According to Burmeister and Aitken (2012), data saturation is not determined by a big number of samples but it

is the members who constitute the sample. Therefore, the decision to select the sample in qualitative phase of the study was based on this fact. The categories of participants included: Village Executive Officers, Ward Executive Officer, Labour officer, District Social Welfare Officer and District Community Development Officer. The study also involved child labourers, employers of children involved in ASM, parent of both working and non-working children and the Headteacher.

3.10 Sampling Procedures

This study adopted mixed methods approach, therefore both probability and non-probability sampling techniques were used in the selection of respondents or participants (Polit and Hungler, 2004). In probability sampling, simple random sampling was employed while for non-probability the researcher used purposive and convenience sampling. More details for each technique is discussed.

3.10.1 Simple Random Sampling

The simple random sampling involves the selection of elements from the entire sampling frame one at a time at random, so that each element has an equal chance to participate in the study (Kyrisk and Finn, 2010). This type of sampling technique was used to select community members (household heads) from the selected villages. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) the procedures for random selection of respondents begin by distribution of numbers to every subject (name of household head) as per the village register obtained from VEO/WEO. Then the numbers were placed in a container and then picked randomly with replacement until the required

sample was obtained. In order to select parents (head of households) to participate in the study, households from each village were randomly selected to ensure representativeness. The study was conducted in two villages namely Kiwangwa “A” and Rudevelo. From each random selected household, the head of household was interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Kibungo village had a total of 260 households and using simple random sampling 106 households heads were randomly selected while Rudevelo village had a total of 185 households and 76 were also randomly selected (Lokina and John, 2016). The same procedure was used to select 18 MVCC from a sampling frame of 45 and 12 teachers were randomly selected from a sampling frame of 30. Using the same sampling technique 12 CDOs were obtained from a list of 30 CDOs and finally random selection was done to select 4 SWOs out of 10 social welfare officers.

3.10.2 Purposive Sampling

According to De Vaus (2002) purposive sampling is one of the techniques under non-probability sampling in which participants are selected to participate in a study based on criteria set by the researcher. Therefore, by using purposive sampling the selection of participants is based on the expertise of the researcher (Neuman 2006 and Bryman and 2008). In their views, Johnson and Christensen (2008) argue that what determines the selection of participants through purposive sampling is the nature of information required and the qualities of participants with that information. Normally, in purposive sampling the researcher focuses on participants with rich information on a particular phenomenon under investigation because what

is important is to gain as much information as possible. In order to ensure that the researcher collects data from relevant participants with adequate information he/she sets criteria that would guide in selecting participants. For example, participants were selected based on position, knowledge and experience. Through purposive sampling a sum of 25 participants were selected. The summary for the selected participants is presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Participants Selected using Purposive Sampling

Category of Participants	Male	Female	Total
Parents of working children	4	4	8
Parents of non-working children	4	4	8
Ward Executive Officers	2	0	2
Village Executive Officers	2	0	2
DSWO	0	1	1
DCDO	0	1	1
DLO	1	0	1
Head teachers	2	0	2
Grand Total	15	10	25

Key :

DSWO=District Social Welfare Officer

DCDO=District Community Development Officer

DLO=District Labour Officer

3.10.3 Convenience Sampling

According to Suen, Huang, and Lee (2014:11), this type of sampling “subjects more readily available to the researcher are more likely to be included”. The opportunity for all to participate is not equal in a convenience sampling. This study through convenience sampling interviewed twelve (12) children involved in ASM) and two (2) employers of working children in ASM . According to Stromodahl (2016) in convenience sampling researchers recruit individuals who are accessible in terms of location and time. Convenience sampling despite its weakness of being biased ,it is easy and economical way of selecting participants for data collecting . It can also provide useful information about the target group.

3.11 Data Collection Procedures

3.11.1 Initial Consultations

The Open University of Tanzania, through the Directorate of Post Graduate Studies issued a research clearance granting the researcher permission to collect field data (See Appendix VIII). The research clearance was used to seek permission from the District Executive Director (DED) of Morogoro District. The clearance letter informed the DED about the research, its purpose and duration. After permission was granted, the researcher made appointments with Heads of Departments (HoDs) assist him to locate category of respondents/participants to be involved in the study . The HoDs helped the investigator to locate the relevant participant or respondent to organize them.

3.12 Data Collection Methods

This study collected both quantitative and qualitative data in order to answer the defined research questions. Therefore, the study employed both instruments for collecting quantitative data and those for generation of qualitative data. The secondary data was retrieved from different publications in the form of government reports, journal articles and theses. According to Frankel and Wallen (2000) in research there are two ways of obtaining research instruments and one of them is through administration of the previous existing tool. The second way is to adopt an instrument developed by other researchers or to develop the instrument personally. However, the development of an instrument by the researcher has its problems. One of the problems primarily is that it is time consuming since it requires adequate skills and experience. From these grounds the researcher decided to select instruments developed by other researchers and then modified them to suit the circumstances. One of the instruments adopted was developed by Margaret (2009). Generally speaking this was made possible through literature review of previous research. More details for the appropriate data collection techniques used to collect and generate data are discussed below.

3.12.1 Questionnaire

In collecting quantitative data, the researcher used a questionnaire as a tool of data collection (See appendix I&II). According to De Vaus (2002) questionnaires are instruments of data collection where the questions are designed in such a way that respondents are required to respond to similar questions. A questionnaire is an

appropriate method in collecting quantitative data because data is easily quantifiable to determine the extent or magnitude of a particular problem (Babbie and Mouton, 2001). Kothari (2004) also holds similar views as he observed that a questionnaire is an ideal instrument to gather quantitative information because quantitative research normally has large samples, so using questionnaire can help researchers to avoid consuming a lot of time. It is less time consuming because the questions are closed ended and do not need more elaboration as compared to the interview method. It is also considered to be a good tool because it ensures consistency of results, hence eliminates the possibility of collecting data that are not standards (Saunders *et al.*, 2007 and Panneerselvam, 2008).

The mode of administration of questionnaires was respondent administered (Saunders *et al.* 2009). The original questionnaires were designed in English and later translated into Kiswahili (the dominant language in Tanzania) for easy administration. After completion of data collection, answers were translated back to the English language for recording and processing purposes. The structured questionnaires were developed in such a way that they captured all important information in response to the specific objectives of the study (See Appendix I and II). 228 questionnaires were distributed to five (5) categories of respondents as shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Distribution of Categories of Respondents in Questionnaire

S/N	Category of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
01	Social welfare officers (SWOs)	4	2
02	Community development Officers (CDOs)	12	5
03	Primary school teachers (PSTs)	12	5
04	Most vulnerable children Committees (MVCC)	18	8
05	Community Members (CMs)	182	80
	Grand Total	228	100

3.12.2 In-depth Interview

Interview is among the methods used to collect primary data among social scientist including Social Workers (Rwegoshora, 2014). Koul (2006), defined an interview as a technique of collecting data by using face to face conversation between the researcher and the interviewee. This study employed an in-depth interview to collect qualitative data. The in-depth interview includes rigorous individual interviews with a small number of interviewees to explore their viewpoints on a particular matter under investigation (Boyce and Neale ,2006). This method was used to explore a participant's in-depth feelings about child labour . The indepth –interview provides detailed information about paricipants' thoughts and creates avenues to talk about and explore feelings of participants .The inclusion of interviews as a data collection instrument/source was deemed necessary because feelings and thoughts cannot be observed (Patton 2002) . An–depth interview

method enabled the researcher to unearth what is in a person's mind (Silverman, 2011). Through the interview method, it was possible to explore feelings and the way individuals interpret the world (Bogdan and Biklen, 2010).

The interview sessions with participants were conducted by the researcher with the support of research assistants. During the interview session the researcher and his research assistants were guided by an interview guide (See Appendix III). The purpose of the interview guide was to remind the researchers the major themes to be discussed. The interview guide also ensured that the researcher remained on track and maintained consistency of issues in the questions (Ritchie and Lewis, 2004 and Guion, 2006).

Before the interview session with participants started, time was allocated to clarify the interview process and giving responses to any questions from participants. The study participants were given a choice of time and location where the interview sessions would be conducted at the convenience of the respondents. The interviews for government staff were conducted in the interviewees' respective offices and at a time and date which was most convenient to them and lasted between 20 to 40 minutes. The interviewees were approached at least one week prior to the research interview. The consent forms were distributed to participants to indicate their readiness and willingness to participate in the study. During the actual interview sessions with participants, data was recorded by using audio tape recorders, that means using the researchers' mobile phone (electronic device) and note taking. The use of both note book and the electronic device aimed at

supplementing each other in data recording (Gray,2004). The researcher wanted to collect both data in the form of field notes and sounds (audio) .The sound was suitable to confirm words that might have been incorrectly recorded through note taking.Using this method a sum of 27 participants were interviewed. Data collected through interviews was subjected to thematic analysis .Table 3.5 is a presentation of distribution of participants under the interview method.

Table 3.5 Categories of Participants Involved in the Interview Session

Category of Participants	Frequency	Percentage (%)
District Labour officer	1	3.7
District Social Welfare Officer	1	3.7
District Community Development Officer	1	3.7
Ward Executive Officers,	2	7.4
Village Executive Officers	2	7.4
Employers of children	2	7.4
Headteachers	2	7.4
Parents of working children	8	29.6
Parents of non-working children	8	29.6
Grand total	27	100

Source :Field Data (2016)

3.12.3 Focus Group Discussion

Whittaker (2009:47) defined focus group discussion (FGD) as a group of individuals selected to provide their views on a certain topic under investigation.The

FGD consisted the moderator and participants. Usually the number of participants was small so that they can be at a better position to communicate and interact in face to face . It is said that FGD offers a chance to share opinions with one another in a conducive environments. With regards to this study the focus group sessions were held with two groups, one from each village where the study was conducted. Each group consisted of 6 children equivalent to 12 participants (Gibson,2012;Heary and Henessy,2002). The groups shared common characteristics such as age range and sex.The duration of each group was not more than 60 minutes. All participants were identified by numbers that were put in front of their seats for easy identification of speakers. Children were identified by using convenience sampling. For the purpose of this study ,children were recruited to participate in FGD sessions. The discussions in each village took place at primary schools' premises. The discussion was facilitated by the researcher (moderator) and one research assistant who was responsible for data recording.

Data from FGD sessions was recorded using audio tape recording and note taking (Gray ,2004 and Stewart *et al* ,2007). The duration of the meeting with participants was between 1-2 hours as per the rule of thumb (Gibson,2012). During the discussion the moderator ensured that the environments were friendly for everyone participated fully.The moderator used probes to ensure that clear and accurate information is obtained .The ethical issues such as confidentiality, protection from and anonymity were adhered to. During the FGD session the researcher (moderator) was guided by focus group discussion guide which contained a list of topics/issues

to be discussed (See Appendix V).According to Birt *et al.* (2016) data presentation in Focus Group Discussion (FGD) can be presented either in a narrative or pointwise format to capture participant information including generating addition to key quotes from participants to emphasize points. In this study information from FGD was presented in narrative format . The statistical summary of children participated in the focus group discussion is under Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Distribution of Focus Group Discussion Members by Location and Age (N=12).

Location	Age (in years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Kiwangwa village	<7	0	0
	7-10	2	16.7
	10-14	4	33.3
Rudevelo Village	<7	0	0
	7-10	3	25
	10-14	3	25
Grand Total		12	100

3.12.4 Observation Method

Different views exist about what is meant by observation and there is no one accepted universal definition . According to Marshall and Rossman (1989) observation refers to “the systematic description of events, behaviors, and artifacts in the social setting chosen for study. There are different types of observations but this study adopted a non-participant observation . Frankel and Wallen (2000)

asserted that in a non-participant observation, researchers are distant because they are not actively involved in any activity, instead they remain watching what is happening in a given situation. The non-participant observation has different forms and one of them is naturalistic which was employed in this study. In the naturalistic observation participants are observed in their natural settings and no efforts is made done to manipulate variables.

The naturalistic observation was applied during the field work to observe children who were participating in mining activities. The role of the researcher was to record important information as per the observation checklist. Through observation the researcher visited different mines where children were participating in hazardous activities. The researcher directly observed the work place, safety issues, work environment and the interactions between employers and children. The researcher was guided by an observation guide with a number of things that were to be observed (See Appendix VI). The advantages of observation was to help the researcher to cross-check the information collected through the interviews and the real situation in the field (Varkevisser *et al*, 2003). Silverman (2005:176) in support of the rationale of using observation method said: "researchers who fail to use their eyes and ears risk to miss important pieces of information". This implies that in research both interviews (ears) and observation (eyes) are critically important.

3.12.5 Documentary Analysis

According to Bowen (2009) documentary analysis is a method of obtaining secondary data from different published materials. The materials includes both printed materials and materials which are in electronic form. The other view is that documentary analysis is concerned with the examination of personal texts and certified government documents such as policies and laws. Basically, documentary analysis is used to complement primary data as collected through primary methods through questionnaires and interviews (Payne and Payne, 2004 and McMillan and Schumacher, 2006).

The rationale behind reviewing and making analyses of different governmental documents such as (laws, policies and strategies) was important to set the background information to the problem under investigation and to identify empirical, methodological and theoretical research gaps. In this case, in order to have a thorough picture of the historical background of child labour, the use of documentary analysis was inevitable. Different laws and policies including Child Development Policy (2008), Education and Training Policy (1995), the Law of the Child Act, No 21/2009 and the Employment and Labour Relations Act, No 6/2004 were reviewed. The study also reviewed governmental annual reports from relevant Ministries. The review of research publications and journal articles was also undertaken. The review of existing documents was made with a view of constructing and formulating hypotheses and sharpening understanding of the problem under study.

3.13 Pilot Testing of Research Instruments

The research instruments were tested before putting them to use in conducting the actual study. Gay and Alvasian (2011) states that pilot testing is the practice of pre-testing research instruments and their usefulness and effectiveness in identifying questions that are vague, with unclear directions and insufficient space to write the responses. De Vos *et al* (2011) said that one of the most comprehensive definition of a pilot study was given by Bless *et al* (2006:184) who stated that it refers to a “small study conducted prior to a larger piece of research to determine whether the methodology, sampling instruments and analysis are adequate and appropriate”. In conducting pilot study researchers try to test instruments of data collection including questionnaires developed to a few respondents so as to have a picture on how respondents or participants in the wider field would respond (Saunders *et al.*, 2003; Stangor, 2014 and Lancaster *et al* ,2004). Oppenheim (1998), argue that ,when questionnaires have been constructed they should at first be issued to a selected group of respondents, be improved and then issued to the intended respondents.

In his view, Kothari (2009), asserts that a pilot study is done to ensure that the questionnaires serve their intended purpose. However, in this study before the questionnaires were issued to the selected group , the researcher trained the research assistants to enable them to have a clear picture about the topic under investigation. Therefore ,conducting a pilot study was an opportunity to train the two research assistants who were graduates with knowledge in social work. The training covered the basic requirements of the study such as ethical issues in social science research

and their respective roles as research assistants. In addition , the training covered data collection process , the procedures to follow in questionnaire administration and how to recruit participants , observing ethical issues and record keeping (Eaton,2017). Before actual data collection the researcher introduced the research assistants to different target groups through a public meeting with villagers as convened by local leaders . In this meeting the main goal of the study was also explained alongside this training. Despite this training ,the researcher regularly monitored the data collection and ensured that all questionnaires were filled correctly .

Therefore, the pilot study carried out as a final preparation to check the usability and effectiveness of the instruments of data collection especially the clarity and reliability in form of wording of questions and ambiguity, bias and sequencing (Creswell,2014).It was important also to conduct pilot study to give an opportunity to improve the research design and the questionnaires . It also helped to determine whether questions asked and language used were comprehensible by the target respondents . Through pilot study the researcher was able to remove deficiencies in the instruments . The researcher ensured that there was direct correlation between the questions or interview items and what the study planned to measure. According to Johnson and Christensen (2012) , a pilot study is a cardinal rule in research that the researcher must try out with five to ten people. In this connection the study pilot tested the questionnaire to ten (10) respondents from the respective villages .The sample of piloted respondents was excluded from the study. After pilot testing the instruments, necessary changes were captured and effected in the final research

instruments. The researcher edited, revised and refined the questionnaires to improve their standards before they were employed in the actual study. The respondents of the pilot study were not part of the research sample under study.

3.14 Data Processing and Analysis

This section is concerned with data processing and analysis. Basically, data processing and analysis is an important section in any research study because if data is not processed and analysed, then it will have no worth (Saunders, *et al*, 2009). According to Merriam (2001:192), data analysis refers to "the process of making sense out of data". In fact data analysis is about conversion of data into findings (Schurink *et al*; 2011; Terre Blanche *et al*; 2006). This research employed both qualitative and quantitative data to examine factors influencing persistence of child labour in Tanzania. This means that the study employed mixed methods approach which called for the use of mixed analysis in which both qualitative and quantitative data is analyzed simultaneously (Onwuegbuzie and Combs, 2011). Therefore, data was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively (mixed analysis). The details on how each type of data was analyzed is as follows;

3.14.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

Data obtained from the field in raw form is difficult to make interpretation (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999). Therefore, before quantitative data was analysed, data preparation was done. Welman *et al* (2005) argued that data preparation is about examination of the worth of the information gathered into an arrangement

that permits scrutiny and understanding. For the purpose of this study the questionnaires from the field were collected, followed by the process of editing, where all questionnaires were crosschecked for accuracy. The purpose of editing was to delete errors and omissions and to correct them. Pre-coding of questionnaires was done during the stage of designing questionnaire and numbers were assigned numerals to answers. After data preparation was done, the researcher entered data using the computer software called “Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20”. In order to analyse data, first of all a data file was created to compile all data from the questionnaires.

Subsequently, the software was used to analyze the data in the form of descriptives and inferential statistics depending on the nature of data collected and as per the respective specific objectives of the study (Creswell, 2015). Descriptive statistics were used to analyze data in the form of percentages and frequencies. The cross tabulation approach was used to address specific objective #1 which aimed to assess the relationship between community level of awareness and child labour. In inferential statistics the Spearman's coefficient of correlation (rank correlation) was employed to test relationships between variables. The coefficient is symbolized by the letter r . One of the important distinctive features of correlation co-efficients is that it takes any values between -1 and 1 . However, when the extent of coefficient is large enough such as 1 or -1 , then it is concluded that the relationship is strong but if the size is low it suggests that the relationship is weak. Generally, the correlations of 0 gives an impression that there is no association between the variables (Saunders et al, 2009). However, it should be understood that the strong

correlation co-efficient is not an indication of causativeness. The purpose of correlation co-efficients is merely to show that the two variables are related and the direction of relationships is either negative or positive. The minus (-) sign suggests a negative relationship while when there is no any sign it implies the positive relationship among the variables (de Vaus, 2002).

The aim of coefficient correlation is to determine how much the two sets of ranking are related. Given the nature of specific objective three (3), Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was used to establish the extent to which parental income is related to child labour. It was appropriate to use this technique because the statements used were ordinal and interval scales. On the other hand, specific objectives two and four (4) were analyzed by using chi-square test to assess the likelihood in terms of relationships between the two variables (Saunders et al, 2009). The Chi-square tests show the relationship between two categorical variables. Each of the variables can have two or more categories (Pallant, 2011).

3.14.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

In the qualitative phase of this study, the researcher collected data by using in-depth interview (ID), Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and field observation. The information generated was in the form of qualitative data and the researcher opted to use thematic analysis to analyze them. According to Braun and Clarke (2006) thematic analysis is a technique of analyzing qualitative data where the researcher identifies, analyses and reports themes within data. The rationale of using this

technique in analyzing data is based on its ability to provide techniques that can identify, analyse and report themes in a systematic manner (Braun and Clarke,2006).

In this study ,before the actual data analysis began ,the researcher considered four decisions: First of all the decision was either to use narrative (rich description) of the data or use one specific feature of the data. The previous choice was adopted given that the purpose of the researcher was to give a sense of the central themes that arose from the entire data rather than picking only one set of the data exclusively . The reason behind adopting this decision lies in the fact that the topic of child labour has been widely researched but the opinions of children and their experiences were not taken on board seriously.

The second decision considered was either to use “inductive” or “theoretical thematic analysis “.The decision reached was to employ inductive analysis simply because the purpose was to provide adequate explanations of the complete set of data .The third decision that had to be made was whether the researcher was to identify themes at “semantic” or “latent themes” level. The semantic themes was adopted in this study because the focus was based on the apparent implications of the data itself . In semantic themes the researcher is not interested in the superficial meaning of the data instead the focus was on the fundamental assumptions notifying the apparent meanings expressed. Despite focusing on semantic meanings ,the researcher also tried to review and understand the data in other ways beyond the mere description of the themes,to summarize the data and interpret it in line with the current literature .

The fourth and last decision to be made was about the use of realist or constructionist perspectives which form part of epistemology (Braun and Clarke,2006). The constructionist thematic analysis was adopted .The rationale of adopting this perspective was is because meanings are socially constructed. After decisions have been made regarding the analysis ,thematic analysis was adopted as suggested by Braun and Clarke (2006) as follows:

In the first phase, the researcher familiarized himself with the data as collected from in-depth interviews and focus group discussion which were in the verbatim form (Braun and Clarke,2006). The records in the form of manuscripts were read and re-read over and over again in order to make sure that the researcher became familiar with the data. This involved repeated reading of the data, and reading the data in an active way - searching for meanings, patterns and so on (Braun and Clarke, 2006). During this stage ,the researcher read all the materials and listened to the recorded tape over and over again in order to get a better understanding of the information provided.This also involved the observational notes and the summary notes that were taken during the interviews because some of the interviews were not recorded. According to Creswell (2009), the main goal of the first step was to get a general sense of the data and to reflect on its meaning. During the transcription process, the initial lists of ideas were recorded separately which helped in the second phase.During this phase,data was not coded but the general ideas were listed which were then used in the second phase where the actual code were identified. The second phase, of thematic analysis was concerned with the identification of codes. Coding refers to “the process of organizing the material into segments of text before

bringing meaning to the information “ (Creswell,2009,p.186). The coding process involved taking the transcribed data, segmenting sentences and paragraphs and labeling them with a term (Creswell,2009). According to Braun and Clarke (2006) the constituency of codes depends on whether data is analyzed at semantic or latent level. For the purpose of this study ,the coded data was taken from the field notes as recorded through note taking.

In the third phase of qualitative data analysis the researcher concentrated on generation of the initial codes which were assembled together to form the themes . The identified themes were collected to form a comprehensive level of themes. During this stage ,the researcher used the coding process to generate a description of themes (Creswell 2009).The codes were then analyzed and combined to form broad themes.

In the fourth phase of thematic analysis , the main concern was the naming of themes. According to Rabiee (2004) in the fourth phase the researcher moved the codes from their original context and assembled them under the thematic content that had been formed in the forgoing phase. At this stage the researcher defined and refined the themes and meaning .The researcher also identified and defined the main idea that each theme dealt with . The fifth phase of this study was concerned with naming the themes. In this study ,”defining “ and “refining “ was done by going back to collated data extracts for each theme, and organising it into a coherent

and internally consistent account, with accompanying narrative (Braun and Clarke ,2006).

The final phase of thematic analysis was concerned with producing the report. Chapter four of this thesis bears relevance to the report that was produced after data analysis. The analysis write-up included data extracts that provides stimulating explanations of the story about the data .

3.15 Validity of Research Instruments

Validity is concerned with the ability of research instruments to measure what it is supposed to measure (Kumar ,2011) .In order to guarantee the validity the research,the research instruments were accurately designed .The content and construct validity was achieved through careful construction of the data collection tools .The research tools were properly prepared while the pilot study helped in reviewing inconsistencies ,and other problems associated with the research instruments . The content validity determined using professional judgement ;the supervisor reviewed the processes and provided guidelines that improved validity .The supervisor also ascertained the content in the first draft of questionnaires to check whether they had the right content and if correctly put. Subsequently, the questionnaires were corrected prior to the commencement of the process of gathering data by accommodating comments from the supervisor.

The study also guaranteed validity in terms of “face validity” .This was guaranteed through a pilot study among the respondents/participants in Morogoro District .The

sample involved in the pilot study was not included in the final sample of the main study. Also consultation with experts in the area was done where the researcher availed the instruments to experts to analyze them. The researcher, then used the advice given to improve the instruments. This was done before the commencement of the actual data collection in the study areas.

3.16 Reliability of Research Instruments

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) reliability refers to a measure of the degree to which a research tool produces dependable results after replication. In his view, Kothari (2004) said that one of the best ways to ensure reliability is through the test-retest method. In order to ensure reliability, the pre-test study was conducted to determine the reliability of the questionnaire including the wording, structure and series of the questions formulated. The structured questionnaires were pre-tested with 10 respondents of the targeted population. These 10 respondents were conveniently selected since statistical conditions were not necessary in the pre-test study (Gathai *et al.*, 2012).

3.17 Rigour and Trustworthiness of the Qualitative Data

According to Al-Dossary (2008) in quantitative research studies the testing of reliability and validity of data is one among the accepted standards for evaluation of excellence. However, the situation is different in qualitative research because validity and reliability have several times been questioned by quantitative researchers (positivists) because it is not determined in the same way as what

qualitative researchers do. They argue that qualitative research studies are subjective or full of biases. However, qualitative researchers have protested these accusations and came up with their own standards to determine validity and reliability. De Vos *et al* (2011) said that the qualitative aspect of research need to meet the criteria for rigour and trustworthiness. However, before discussing these standards on how qualitative researchers incorporate validity and reliability it is important first of all to define what it means by “trustworthiness”. White (2005) defined trustworthiness as the quality of the research. The trustworthy in this study was ensured by fixing certain standards. According to Hadi and Closs (2016) credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability are among the criteria to determine rigour and trustworthiness as follows;

a) Credibility

Hadi and Closs (2016) assert that credibility is concerned with testing what a research tool is actually intended for and in this study credibility was achieved through triangulation of research instruments (Hadi and Closs (2016)). The quality of data collected was ensured through different techniques. Also credibility was ensured through the use of multiple data sources including District social welfare officers, District Community Development officer, child labourers and Village Executive Officers. All these groups were to ensure credibility by increasing understanding of the phenomenon of child labour being studied ((Frankel and Wallen, 2000 and Patton, 2002). In general triangulation ensured robust, rich and comprehensive findings of the study.

Likewise ,credibility was also guaranteed through debriefing, accurate recording of interviews, narrations and observations (Hendricks, 2009). These in-depth descriptions, coupled with verbatim transcriptions of interviews and FGDs increased the credibility of the study findings. According to Berg (2001) simultaneous data generation and analysis improved the adequacy of data collected and also ensured due trustworthiness. Furthermore,the study increased credibility through involvement of participants in member checking ,hence, judging the credibility of the results. During data presentation, citing verbatim narrations by participants from audio recordings as per data from the interview and FGD also enhanced the data trustworthiness (Yin, 2014).

b) Transferability

In order to ensure trustworthiness of the research data the researcher tried efforts to ensure that transferability is achieved. Transferability in naturalistic inquiry is similar to external validity in quantitative studies. According to Hadi and Closs (2016) the role of the researcher to achieve transferability is through provision of adequate explanations of the problem under investigation and not making decision on whether the results can be generalized or not. Therefore, the generalization can be made by readers not the researcher. In this study , transferability was realized by presenting clear explanations of the research methodology and the characteristics of the context.

c) Dependability

According to Sheraton (2004) dependability is concerned with replication of study in another context and obtaining similar results. This involves application of the

same methods of data collection and analysis as well as similar participants. Dependability is analogous with reliability, a concept used in quantitative research studies in order to guarantee consistency and replicability of study findings is important. In the present study, dependability was achieved by using clear research methodologies which may help forthcoming researchers to replicate the same study and obtain comparable outcomes. For example, the researcher produced thick descriptions of the research processes through detailed recording of all activities, without exception. Several processes were involved. Prolonged time – spanning close to two (2) months was spent on research sites allowed the researcher and research assistants to generate sufficient and reliable data (Yin, 2014).

d) Confirmability

The concept of confirmability is comparable to objectivity in quantitative research and it can be defined as the extent to which the study results are approved by another autonomous investigator (Hadi and Closs, 2016). This means that the findings must be fair in that the researcher has to report according to what data say and not on personal beliefs and wishes. This is possible because the use of independent researcher can guarantee objectivity and avoid personal biases (Sheraton, 1994). Therefore, the weaknesses of the methods used were addressed by other researchers including the supervisor who several times tried to correct the entire process of conducting this study. Furthermore, to ensure confirmability the study was presented in seminar presentations held at the Open University of Tanzania. Therefore, the proposal was corrected several times. It was also examined

by both internal and external examiners and the panelists during the viva voce presentation. The small committee was formulated after viva voce to ensure that all comments were addressed by the author and where necessary additional comments emerged and were also addressed. Therefore, it can be argued that the researcher achieved confirmability.

(e) Data Verification

Data verification is among the techniques used to ensure trustworthiness in research. The verification of data means checking the correctness of data. Data verification is normally done in the process of research and at the completion data gathering (Shenton, 2004). In order to ensure that data was verified, different techniques were employed and these included summarizing and clarification to verify the accuracy of data.

(f) Audit Trail

According to Robson and McCartain (2011), an audit trail involves keeping record of data from transcripts and notes. The voice recorder was used in recording key steps and decisions throughout the study to ensure effortless tracking of information in the future if the study is replicated elsewhere. The voice recorder has been safely stored and will be available should the need arise. A note book which has been kept contains information of activities carried out during the interviews such as documentation of the recruitment process. Similarly, the transcripts and soft copies of study documents were protected and made accessible to only the researcher.

(g) Reflexivity

According to Ncube (2015) one of the best ways to avoid a researcher's influence of personal beliefs is through distancing him/herself from manipulating the thoughtfulness of members involved in research. This was achieved in this study because the participants had freedom to discuss and share their views based on the topic under investigation.

3.18 Logistics and Ethical Considerations

Alston and Bowles (2003) "research is never value free. Ethics is a vital part of every research project ".According to McMillan and Schumacher (2006), ethics in social work research are concerned with issues of boundaries of wrong and right in the process of conducting research. All researchers have to observe moral issues when carrying out a scientific study (Welman *et al.*, 2007). In order to reduce the influence of researcher bias, the researcher tried as much as possible to remain objective during the entire research process. The researcher observed the following ethical and logistical issues when conducting the study;

3.18.1 Research Clearance

Before the research commenced, a formal research clearance was granted by the Open University of Tanzania. There after the research permit was granted by the office of Morogoro Rural District to allow the collection of data from respective respondents from Departments and Institutions under the District office. Zukauskas

et al (2018) prescribes ,one of the ethical issues to consider when doing research is seeking relevant permits. The Chancellor of the Open Univeristy of Tanzania has the mandate to issue research clearance to students.The the Vice Chancelor of the Open University of Tanzania issued the research clearance .The clearance was then submitted to the authorities concerned.

3.18.2 Informed Consent

According Fox and Bayat (2012:148) in any research study, a researcher has to make sure that he/she abides with informed consent from respondents or participants. Worldwide, different professional associations have developed standards which require researchers to adapt to on issues related to ethical practices (Powell and Connaway (2004:69. In order to ensure that a the researcher abides by ethical standards, research respondents were asked to fill a piece of informed consent form as evidence that they were willing to participate in the study. The consent is assumed to be informed when participants understood the purpose of the study and what he/she was supposed to (Zikmund, Babin, Carr and Griffin, 2012).In this study,the written consent forms were distributed to respondents and the researcher tried to explain the purpose of the study and the role of respondents and participants . Copies of the informed consent forms for both adults and children used in this research study are attached in Appendix VII and VIII respectively.

This study also involved children as participants involved in the focus group discussion (FGD) . However, it should be noted that children as “inhabiting risky

spaces” are vulnerable and need special attention in terms of protection from harm (Danby and Farellel,2004).Therefore ,doing research with children as a unique category was understood as a risky enterprise.Therefore the precautions to protect children from psychological harm were embraced. For example, before the actual data collection process began children were informed about their rights as participants in the study and the permission of the adult person having the overall responsibility for security of the children was sought. Generally, children were given the opportunity to make an informed choice on whether to participate in the research study or not . For the case of children.The consent was obtained from children and their parents/ guardians (Powell, *et al*;2011 and Sualii and Mavoa,2011). According to Gallagher (2009) there are four key principles guiding informed consent.

The first principle states that consent should be achieved through verbal or written form. The second principle states that consent should achieved if the respondent understands the purpose of the study (Spriggs,2010). The third principle states that informed consent be in voluntary form not by coercion.Lastly,the informed consent should be renegotiable .These principles were highly obseved in this research study by the research (Alderson and Morrow,2011).

For the purpose of seeking consent from children/parents ,to participate in focus group discussion, the researcher first of all started by paying visits to the respective domiciles of and their parents .The researcher and research assistants introduced the study and asked the children to participate in the study through focus group

discussions (FGD). The arrangement with regards to date ,time and location to conduct FGD was discussed . The parents or guardians of respective children were also asked to give a non-recorded consent before FGD was conducted. After these processes the researcher was in the position to record verbal consent .The recorded consent specified that the interview would be done on voluntary basis .it also indicated that parent or a child is not forced to respond to any question and the information will be kept confidential . Similarly , the respondents were free to withdraw from the study at any point.

3.18.3 Confidentiality

The study also ensured confidentiality among the study respondents and participants . The researcher informed the respondents and participants , including children , that the information that was collected was strictly used for research study and not otherwise. Therefore, the participants were assured of confidentiality and their identities were kept confidential and if disclosure was mandatory would be with the consent of research respondents/participants themselves.

3.18.4 Participation and Withdrawal

The participants /respondents involved in this study were aged 18 years plus. However,since the study also involved children participating in child labour, it also included children aged 7-14 years . For the case of adults, informed consent was sought directly from the respondents/participants themselves. However, consent from children was obtained from concerned parents/guardians. All adults and children

were given an option either to participate in the study or not. The respondents/participants who decided to take part in the study were informed of their freedom to withdraw from the study at any point without any consequences associated with this decision.

3.18.5 Anonymity

The study also observed anonymity which is one of the ethical issue to be observed in research. Anonymity is concerned with non-disclosure of identities of respondents or participants to avoid such information being linked to them as source of data, a situation which might put them at risk. This was achieved by designing codes in questionnaires and speakers identifiers for the case of FGD members and interviews.

3.18.6 Protection from Harm

According to Powell and Smith (2009) when conducting social studies especially studies involving children researchers have to abide with different principles. Among these principles are “beneficence” and “maleficence”. In order to ensure that this was achieved the researcher made sure that children were protected and at the same time enabled to benefit from their participation in the study (Alderson and Morrow, 2011). Therefore, the protectionist policy was adopted and the researcher carefully allowed children to express their opinions in research but at the same time protected them from any sort of harm.

3.18.7 Data Storage and Dissemination

Data storage and dissemination is important in any research study. In this study, data collected from respondents or participants was stored in a cupboard in the study room and no one except the researcher had access to the keys. The soft copy in the researcher's personal laptop was always password locked.

3.19 Variables and Scales of Measurements

One of the fundamental steps in the quantitative research is the measurement-the measurement through which observations are translated into numbers (Ary *et al* ,2002). This study adopted a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches concurrently. It was imperative therefore that, in the quantitative phase the researcher had to identify the variables to study and use rules to determine how to express them numerically. In this connection, this section is concerned with the analysis and operational definition of variables of the topic under investigation.

Kumar(2011) defined a variable as any characteristic that can be measured or characterized. Kumar further noted that a variable can either be independent or dependent. According to Burns and Groove,2009) a dependent variable is used to describe or measure the problem under study while the independent variable is intended to cause or influence the dependent variable. The independent variable influences other variables. The operationalization of variables and measurement procedures began with the description of the outcome measure (dependent variable), i.e. child labour. The description of the dependent variable was followed. The researcher described the measurements associated with the explanatory

variables (independent variables). More discussion for each type of variable used in this study as follows:

3.19.1 Dependent Variable

The dependent /outcome variable was measured as a dichotomy: whether there are more cases of child labour vs. fewer/less cases of child labour. This variable is measured as whether there are more incidences of child labour coded '1' and less cases '0' within Morogoro Rural District.

3.19.2 Independent Variables

The independent variables of the study were examined for their association with child labour. The variables included :income level, cultural norms, awareness levels and child's relations to head of household. Each of the study variables was measured in different ways as follows:

- a) **Parent's Income** :The parental income is a very broad concept, and is meant to capture all forms of income received by individuals. It includes income that is taxed, wages and salaries, business incomes, retirement income and interest and dividends (Alkali, 2010). The income of parents was assessed in terms of monetary gains and food consumptions. The study classified the parent's according to their average income per month.
- b) **Cultural Norms** :The cultural norm as a variable was examined in terms of the extent to which the acceptability of certain cultural norms have influence or related to child labour within the two areas of Kiwangwa A and

Rudevelo .Therefore ,this would be measured in terms of the disposition of the community towards the act. The respondents were asked to indicate whether they agree or disagree that cultural norms have influence on child labour.

c) Awareness Levels

The questionnaire on levels of awareness contained questions on facts about child labour, effects and prohibition . The questionnaire contained such questions that assessed the level of awareness of the community on child labour”. It also contained such questions as “ is child labour illegal in Tanzania?” and the other question was are there any harmful effects associated with children’s involvement in ASM? These kinds of questions aimed at assessing the influence of community level of awareness on child labour. Respondents were expected to respond by ticking “aware or not aware” and “Yes” or “No” against the variables which the researcher then analyzed to establish the respondents’ awareness about child labour .

Table 3.7 .Variables and Measurements

Objectives	Types of variable	Indicators	Measurement scale
Independent Variables			
To assess the relationship between the Level of awareness among community members and child labour	Awareness Level		-Nominal
To examine the relationship between cultural norms and child labour .	Cultural Norms		-Norminal -Ordinal
To examine the extent to which parental income level is related to child labour.	Parents' Income Level		-Ordinal -Ratio
To determine the extent to which a child's relation to a head of household is related to child labour	Child's relation (i.e biological or non-biological)		-Nominal
Dependent Variable			
	Child Labour		-Nominal -Ordinal

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Chapter Overview

In this chapter an attempt is made to present and discuss the results based on data collected from Morogoro Rural District. The results presented and discussed are based on data collected using questionnaire, interview, focus group discussions (FGDs) and documentary analysis. In the quantitative phase of the study a total of 228 respondents were involved in the study while the qualitative phase involved 39 participants. The modality of the study was to analyze both quantitative and qualitative data concurrently or simultaneously. The chapter begins with the return level of the questionnaires. The demographic characteristics of the respondents are analyzed next. Rudestam and Newton (2007) observed that the results chapter begin with a portrayal of the sample used by the researcher in collecting data, giving for instance, demographic details relating to the respondents or participants before presenting the findings of the study. The data from the questionnaires, provided several themes, but the analysis was narrowed to those which related to and answered the research questions.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

In this study efforts to analyze the questionnaire return rate was made. This is common in survey research because it helps to show how many respondents completed the questionnaires and determine the validity and reliability of findings.

The questionnaires were administered to 228 respondents . Details about the response rates are presented in Table 4.1 below .

Table 4.1: The Questionnaire Return Rate among the Respondets

Study Respondents	Targeted	Actual	Return Rate (%)
Social Welfare Officers	4	4	100.00
Community Development officers	12	12	100.00
Most Vulnerable Children Commtees	18	18	100.00
Primary School Teachers	12	12	100.00
Community Members	182	182	100.00
Grand Total	228	228	100.00

The corresponding response rates for questionnaires was generally high. Table 4.1 shows that all respondents filled up and returned the questionnaires. According to Saunders *et al.* (2007), in conducting research studies , researchers are supposed to collect data from big numbers of respondents (Stoker, 1985). This study achieved a response rate of 100 %. Such response rate was considered adequate . According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) a questionnaire return level of 50% is enough for analysis of quantitative research. The same source also stipulated that a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. In similar manner Babbie (2000) said a response rate of 70% is enough. Hertman (1979) argues that a 50 % return rate is adequate, 60 % is good and 70 % is very good. Therefore on the basis of this argument a return rate of 100 % was considered excellent .

4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Location, Category and Sex

This section presents categories of respondents collected using questionnaire based on location and sex as presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Categories of Respondents based on Location, Category and Sex

Location	Category	No	Sex		Total
			M	F	
Morogoro District Council	Social Welfare Officers	4	1	3	4
	Community Development Officers	12	3	9	12
Kiwangwa	Teachers	6	2	4	6
	MVCC	9	7	2	9
	Community Members (households)	106	63	43	106
Sub-Total		137	76	61	137
Rudevelo Village	Teachers	6	4	2	6
	MVCC	9	7	2	9
	Community members	76	39	37	76
Total		91	50	41	106
Grand Total		228	126	102	228

From Table 4.2 it is clear that in terms of community members, the study indicated almost no difference in number when comparing respondents from kiwangwa “A” village and respondents from Rudevelo village. The composition of civil servants such as social welfare officers and community development officers indicated that there was a fairly big number of females as compared to males. This might probably be contributed by the nature of the professions and attitude of men that

these professions are for women. In addition the study comprised primary school teachers and the findings indicate that most males participated in the study and this might be due to the nature of the working environments in rural areas which are not friendly and where female teachers avoid going to serve.

4.3 Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Respondents

This section is concerned with a presentation of demographic data of respondents because they have significant role to play in expressing and giving responses about the problem under investigation. In this section a set of socio-demographic characteristics of 228 study respondents namely sex, age and education level and marital status were empirically examined and presented under different Tables as follows.

4.4 Distribution of Respondents Based on Sex

The study wanted to understand the respondents in terms of their sex. This is an important variable in any research because the interpretation of a social problem can be determined by sex. Differences in sex have impact on interpretation of issues including the case of child labour in this study. The respondents were therefore required to indicate their sex in the questionnaire. The results are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Variables	CMS		SWOs		CDOs		PSTs		MVCC		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Male	102	44.7	2	0.9	3	1.3	10	4.4	16	7.0	133	58.3
Female	80	35.1	2	0.9	9	3.9	2	0.9	2	0.9	95	41.7
Total	182	79.8		1.8	12	5.2	12	5.3	18	7.9	228	100

Key :

CMS- Community members

SWOs- Social Welfare Officers

CDOs- Community Development Officers

PSTs- Primary School Teachers

MVCC - Most Vulnerable Children Committee

Table 4.3, show that with respect to sex, most of respondents were males compared to females with 54.8% and 45.2% respectively .The margin of difference between male and female respondents was minimal and therefore , the study findings cannot be said to be biased in favor of male respondents.

4.5 Distribution of Respondents Based on Age

Age is one among the determinants of opinions of people in a given topic . People with advanced age , for example are expected to have high mental maturity in terms of interpretation of issues and vice versa .This is the reason why this study

aimed to have a picture of the composition of respondents in terms of age .Therefore, respondents were asked to select their appropriate age category from a list provided in the questionnaire. All questionnaires were distributed,dully filled and returned for analysis as indicated in Table 4.4 .

Table 4.4:Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age (Years)	CMs		SWOs		CDOs		PSTs		MVCC		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
18-24	12	5.3	1	0.4	3	1.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	18	7.9
25-30	47	20.6	2	0.9	5	2.2	7	3.1	10	4.4	71	31.1
31-40	74	32.4	0	0	4	1.7	3	1.3	5	2.2	86	37.7
41-50	33	14.5	1	0.4	0	0	1	0.4	1	0.4	36	15.8
51-60	11	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	12	5.3
60+	5	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2.2
Total	182	79.8	4	1.3	12	5.3	12	5.3	18	7.8	228	100

According to the findings of descriptive analysis displayed in Table 4.4, there is a mixture of age categories among the respondents . However, it has been reveled that most of them were between 31-40 years of age . In fact this comprises the group of middle aged men/women who are active and part of the hard working population.

4.6 Distribution of Respondents by Education Level

Education is one of the most important variables that may affect decision of an individual on an important issue. The feelings, attitudes and views of people with low education are quite different from individuals with the advantage of higher education. This study aimed to understand the education level of respondents involved in the study. This was important because even the first objective of this study wanted to assess the influence of awareness level of community on child labour. Definitely, there is no way one can talk of awareness level without talking about education level. Therefore it is important to know the educational level of the respondents. The variable educational level was investigated by the researcher and the data pertaining to education is presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Educational Level of the Respondents

Education	CMs		SWOs		CDOs		PSTs		MVCC		TT	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Informal Ed.	32	14.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	14.0
Primary	150	65.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	7.9	168	73.7
Secondary	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	5.3	0	0	12	5.3
Tertiary	0	0	4	1.7	12	5.3	0	0	0	0	16	7.0
Total	182	80	4	2	12	5.3	12	5.3	18	8	228	100

The study involved an assessment of education qualifications of respondents. This was important for the determination of the level of awareness of study respondents. The study findings indicate variations in terms of education level. However, to a

large extent many respondents had primary education. This was expected given the fact that the study comprised many local community members and the study was conducted in a rural setting where literature indicated that access to education is very low as compared to urban areas. The study revealed that some respondents had secondary education while a few had never attended school. It was also revealed that the smallest portion of respondents were graduates serving as public employees. This kind of composition of respondents with different levels of education contributes to mixed views and ideas, hence ensures the quality findings.

4.7 Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

In this study the marital status of the study respondents was also descriptively analyzed. The results are shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	CMs		SWOs		CDOs		PSTs		MVCC		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Married	153	67.1	2	0.9	5	2.2	9	3.9	12	5.3	181	79.4
Single	29	12.7	2	0.9	7	3.1	3	1.3	6	2.6	47	20.6
Total	182	79.8	4	1.8	12	5.3	12	5.2	18	7.9	228	100

According to Table 4.6 more than three quarters of the respondents were married. Generally, there was a big difference in terms of marital status among the study respondents. This probably might be caused by the nature of the area of study. That

means it was conducted in rural setting where most children do not continue with further studies and therefore the only option is to start families at early ages.

4.8 Key Findings

This section presents the results as per data collected. The results presented here are for both quantitative and qualitative data which was presented concurrently. The researcher began with the presentation of quantitative data followed by qualitative data to confirm or disconfirm the two sets of data. The quantitative data presented was in the form of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics as determined by the specific objectives. The presentation of the results was based on the four (4) specific objectives. Both qualitative and quantitative data was presented side-by-side by themes. Subsequently, the researcher tried to draw conclusions based on the unit of analysis. Based on the specific objectives the key results are presented below.

4.9 Level of Awareness among Community Members and Child Labour

In conducting this study the first objective was to assess the relationship between the level of awareness among community members and child labour. This question was important because recognizing such a level of awareness may indicate the willingness of community members or the general public to prevent a social problem (Collings, 2002). Awareness is one of the best practices for preventing and eliminating any problem including child labour and is also a key factor for effective and successful implementation of strategies to combat child labour. Taneja

(2006) argued that, limited awareness level is one of the factors influencing to effective implementation of interventions . It is based on these grounds that the awareness level of the community was assessed .The assessment of the awareness level was based on three (3) aspects i.e. awareness towards the concept of child labour itself ,awareness in terms of prohibition of child labour and awareness of the community on the effects of child labour on a child . The discussion for each sub-section is presented below as follows.

4.9.1 Level of Awareness about Child Labour

This sub-section aimed at assessing levels of awareness of respondents about child labour practices .To measure the awareness level of child labour the respondents were asked, “does child labour exist in your community?” The results from the respondents are shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Awareness Level of Respondents about the Vice of Child Labour

Awareness level	CMs		SWOs		CDOs		MVCC		PSTs		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Not aware	145	63.6	4	1.7	12	5.3	13	5.7	10	4.4	184	80.7
Aware	37	16.2	0	0	0	0	5	2.2	2	0.9	44	19.3
Total	182	79.8	4	1.7	12	5.3	18	7.9	12	5.3	228	100

Table 4.7, displays the level of awareness of the community on the concept of child labour. The findings show that most respondents (almost all teachers, CDOs, SWOs and MVCC) are aware of the existence of child labour in Morogoro District

but most local community members indicated that they are not aware of the vice . The results suggest that the local community is not well informed about child labour and this can be attributed by the low level of awareness raising campaigns against child labour to the grassroots level. Most of the programmes on awareness raising probably end in conducting training to local leaders who do not disseminate the information to the local levels. The implications is that awareness raising against child labour is not widely known in Tanzania .This is partly why child labour persist .It is difficult for the community to change or take action against child labour if they are not given knowledge of what child labour is about . A similar status of the limited level of awareness of the community was echoed in the qualitative data. A quote from an in-depth interview with the Executive Officer (WEO1) from Rudevelo village is illustrative.

... the community in general do not have enough knowledge and they cannot differentiate between what is acceptable and unacceptable for a child's work. Most of community members consider that involvement of children in mining activities as something that is normal in Africa. In our community nearly everyone wishes to have many children since the ancient time they used to work in different sectors to support the families. Those who refused to work were considered to be lazy (Interview, WEO, June .2016).

Overall the community holds very limited awareness of the problem under investigation It can be concluded that knowledge about the concept of child labour is very limited in Morogoro District, hence persistence of the problem. The results

suggest that the problem will continue to persist in Tanzania because the awareness level is still limited among the local community members on child labour especially in rural settings panterritorially. The foregoing views on community awareness in in-depth interviews was shared by the District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO) from Morogoro District when she said :

According to my experience of working with the community of Morogoro District, most people around this District (Morogoro District) seem to be un aware of what is meant by child labour. They do not know the difference between child labour and child work. That is why they decide to send their children to work in hazardous environment just to earn a living. (Interview, DSWO, June 2016).

Basing on the foregoing observation, it is obvious that child labour persist because the community is not aware of the ill-effects of child labour. If people are not aware of the concept, they may also be un aware of its consequences and hence there will be no sign of taking action against the sorry situation. In general the community members with low awareness levels on child labour are not in the right position to take any action against child labour because they feel that it is not a problem and are ignorant of the related consequences of child labour to children and the entire society. The study further revealed that most of the respondents with low level of awareness had attained primary school education. On the contrary, respondents with college education had high level of awareness. None of these college graduates had low level of awareness about child labour. The findings imply that education is one among the key variables that increases awareness about child labour. Hence, low

education can significantly contribute to persistence of the problem. The study wished to collect more views from different participants including parents of working children. One of the parents (P1) during the interview session pointed out that :

...We are not aware of what it means by child labour. I think it is normal for a child to learn new skills that prepares him to become an independent citizen. Besides, children help us to meet our basic needs because they work in mines and sometimes they get some money that helps us to get food and other necessities of life (Interview, Female Parent, June 2016).

From the above quote it is apparent that most of community members have limited awareness and understanding of the negative effects associated with child labour (Chiwele, 2013). Low awareness of parents about the concept of child labour and its effects on the welfare of children was also echoed by the government of Zanzibar through the National Action Plan of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (2009-2015) on Elimination of Child Labour. According to this report many people do not understand the concept of child labour. The United States Department of Labour (2011) found that in Tanzania, though awareness raising has been undertaken on child labour, still there are areas that need awareness raising interventions alongside other interventions. Empirical findings by Chiwele (2006), in a study of perceptions of the community towards child labour in Lusaka-Urban affirmed that there were large numbers of individuals who are ignorant about child labour. That is why the problem of child labour persists there. From this point, it

can be argued that child labour continues to persist in Tanzania particularly in ASM because the community is not aware of what constitutes child labour and its effects on the child . There is a need, therefore to raise community awareness through sensitization meetings with local communities . Also TV and Radio programmes can serve as relevant platforms to educate the society about child labour and the effects associated with it.

4.9.2 Awareness of Community Members on Child Labour by Location

The study also wanted to understand the awareness level of local communities from Kiwangwa and Rudevelo villages on their understanding of child labour. The results from Kiwangwa and Rudevelo villages are presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Awareness of Community Members about child labour

Location	Statement	f	%
Kiwangwa	I'm not sure what child labour is about	22	12.1
	The definition is confusing and unclear to me	9	4.9
	I'm not sure about the difference between child work and child labour	6	3.5
	I think of child work as synonymous with child labour	69	38.0
	I understand the Act defines it	0	0
Total		106	58.2
Rudevelo			
	I'm not sure what is it child labour	19	10.4

	The definition is confusing and unclear to me	2	1.1
	I'm not sure about the difference between child work and child labour	6	3.3
	I think of child work as synonymous with child labour	49	26.9
	Understand the Act defines it	0	0
Total		76	41.1

According to Table 4.8, it is clear that most community members in both Kiwangwa A and Rudevelo villages seem to be unclear about what constitutes child labour. Generally they think child work is synonymous with child labour while this gives an impression that awareness raising campaigns are necessary to improve understanding of the community on this problem. The findings further indicated that there are community members who are not sure of what constitutes child labour. These results do not differ from those obtained from the interview method where participants equated child work with child labour. Therefore, from Table 4.8 it can be asserted that most community members can not draw a line of distinction between child work and child labour. This is illustrated through one of parents of working children (a female aged 31 years from Rudevelo village who said that:

.... I do not know whether child labour exist in our community because this terminology is new to me....I cannot distinguish between what is acceptable and not acceptable child work because for me if a child works it means he learns certain skills (Interview ,PWCI,June 2016).

On the basis of the foregoing, it is apparent that knowledge of child labour is limited among local communities. It is therefore difficult to address child labour in Morogoro Rural District since people are not aware of the problem. Basu and Van (1998) observes that when people become informed and are aware of child labour, they tend to want to ban it, but if they are not aware of it they have no basis to take action. Therefore, there is a need of community involvement through awareness raising in efforts to combat child labour. The main strategy can be through the provision of education to parents, employers, community leaders and other members (Fallon and Tzannatos, 1998).

4.9.3 Awareness of Respondents on Prohibition of child labour

In order to assess the level of awareness on child labour, the study assessed the level of people's awareness on prohibition of child labour in Tanzania. If respondents are ignorant about the existing labour laws, it means they are not aware of its prohibition and are more likely to continue embracing the practice of child labour. Table 4.9 provides results as collected from 228 respondents through questionnaires

Table 4.9 Awareness of Respondents on Prohibition of Child Labour

Awareness	CMs		MVCC		CDOs		SWOs		PSTs		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Aware	34	14.9	14	6.1	12	5.3	4	1.7	9	3.9	73	32.0
Not aware	148	64.9	4	1.7	0	0	0	0	3	1.3	155	68.0
Total	182	79.8	18	7.9	12	5.3	4	1.7	12	5.3	228	100.0

The empirical findings in Table 4.9 indicate that more than half of the respondents are not familiar with prohibition of child labour as a serious crime in Tanzania. These findings are supported by data collected from interviews where both parents of both working and non-working children who were interviewed showed they were not aware of the prohibition of child labour. Generally, respondents indicated that unawareness whether involvement of children in labor is strictly prohibited or not because in their community working is an important part of socializing children to become independent adults. Participants added that it is difficult for them to address the vice for what they know is that working is part of their raising of children in a good manner. These views were shared by one parent (a woman aged 41 years) whose child was working at Rudevelo and she claimed:

I don't know any law banning the employment of children in our community because it is the local leaders who have information and they do not share with us the prohibition of child labour (Interview, Parent of non-working child(PNWC1), June, 2016).

Deducing from the quotes, it is clear that most people are not aware of existing labour laws such as the Employment and Labour Relations Act, No 6/2004 and the Law of the Child Act that prohibit employment of a child. For instance, Section 77(2) of the Law of the Child Act, No 21/2009 provides that the minimum age for employment or engagement of a child is fourteen years. The Employment and Labour Relations Act, No 6/2004 also provides wide protection to children in employment. For example section 5(1) states that "no person shall employ a child under the age of fourteen years". The law is therefore clear about the minimum

working age but the community members are not informed about it. This suggests that there are no adequate efforts in the form of awareness raising campaigns by the government and NGOs. Therefore, it is high time for the government and NGOs to conduct awareness raising campaigns to make the general public aware of the problem. On the other hand, while the local community members seem to be unaware of the prohibition of child labour, the situation is different with local leaders who seem to be familiar with this prohibition. The views shared by the VEO from Rudevelo village are an evidence that the local leaders are aware of the law provisions. For instance, the VEO argued:

I know that children are not supposed to engage in mining activities or any other bad forms of child labour. They are only allowed to do light work that is meant to help parents or for socialization and do not affect their physical or mental health (Interview, VEO, June, 2016).

Apart from the above views the VEO from Kiwangwa village also almost shared similar views that indicate that local leaders are aware of the prohibition of child labour while the local community members remain uninformed about the existing labor laws. The following statement from a VEO is illustrative of the assertion ;

The government several times has been giving instructions through trainings and workshops that we as leaders should ensure that children are not involved in child labour especially in hazardous environments because of the associated consequences. So I'm aware that child labour is illegal in our community though children

continue working in such type of prohibited work (Interview, VEO, June, 2016).

This indicates that local leaders are empowered in terms of knowledge that child labour is illegal and thus strictly prohibited. However, it is surprising to see that child labour continues to persist despite the existing government efforts to prohibit it. It is apparent that only leaders are aware of its prohibition while the rest of the community remains with limited knowledge on its prohibition. The focus has been to the leaders through training but these leaders do not disseminate the knowledge acquired to the local community. As a result, child labour persists. In order to effectively combat child labour, the community must be engaged (Fassa, Parker, Scanlon, 2010). Failure to engage the community will make most people unaware of child labour and its related consequences. It should be borne in mind that combating child labour requires broad-based efforts involving many different sectors of the community, not leaders alone.

4.9.4 Perceptions of Respondents on Involvement of Children in Child Labour

This section wanted to collect data from respondents regarding their views on the involvement of children in Artisanal and Small Scale mining (ASM) in Morogoro District. A total of 228 respondents from different categories were asked to indicate their perceptions and the findings are presented in Figure 4.1.

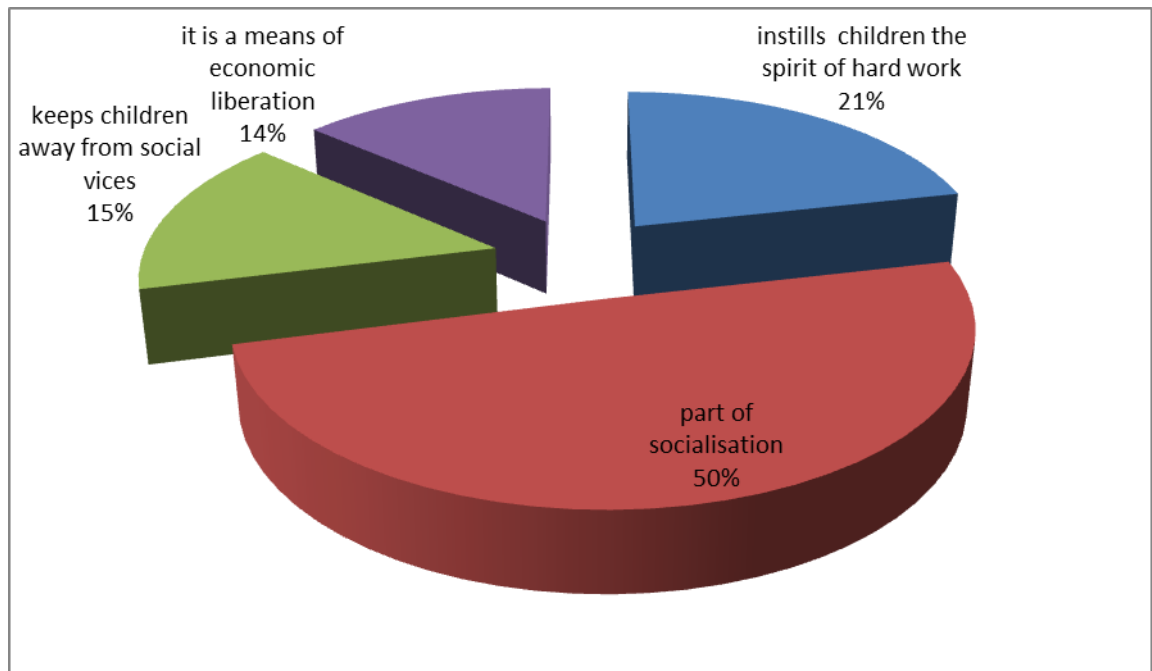
Figure 4.1: Perceptions of Respondents on Involvement of Children in ASM

Figure 4.1 indicates that 114 (50%) of respondents perceived that children's involvement in ASM activities is perceived positive and regarded as just part of socialization. The study also revealed that child labour instills children the spirit of hardworking and a way of keeping children away from immorality. Other respondents had opinions that child labour is a means to economic liberation. The findings from qualitative data also indicated a positive perception of engagement of children in ASM. This is well put by one of parent who said that :

When our children get involved in mining activities, our families get support because we depend on them to help us as you know we are very poor and children are the only assets we have to help us. Apart from financial earnings when our children work it is like preparing them to become independent adults. You know now days most of children and young men are

lazy .They do not want to work .But in our days children were prepared since early years to be hardworking members of the society .So to me I think it is part of socializing them to become adults (Interview, PWC1, June 2016).

This quotation signifies that involvement of children in ASM is perceived by the community as being a source of income for the livelihood of most of the families and also it is perceived as part of primary socialization that prepares children to grow into independent adults . These findings are corroborated by SCF (2000) which posits that in most local communities children's work is perceived as a process of socialization, progressively initiating children into work and transmitting skills that will enable them to support themselves and their parents while contributing to the community welfare and development . Therefore, child labour is perceived as teaching the child skills that will help him/her to grow as independent adult member of the community. This argument suggests that child labour in most communities is perceived as normal because it is considered part of the socialization process . With this perception deeply held by community members, it is clear that there is a need of conducting sensitization campaigns in most of communities on the negative effects associated with child labour because the perception a person holds on the issue of child labour may influence his or her reaction, whether positive or negative, towards unacceptable child labour (Nsohbono,2013). Mizumoto (2007) observed that the family's decision to engage a child in child labour depends on their valuation of the child's time allocation for different activities.

4.9.5 Harmful Effects of Child Labour

This section presents findings as per the first specific objective of the study which aimed to assess level of awareness of the community on harmful effects of child labour. The level of awareness determines community action towards combating the problem. Table 4.10 is a presentation of quantitative findings on awareness of harmful effects of child labour. This will be followed by qualitative findings.

Table 4.10 Respondents' Awareness on the Effects of Child Labour

Awareness	Category of Respondents											
	CMs		MVCC		CDOs		SWOs		PSTs		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Aware	39	17.1	15	6.6	12	5.3	4	1.7	11	4.8	81	35.5
Not aware	143	62.7	3	1.3	0	0	0	0	1	0	147	64.5
Total	182	79.8		7.9	12	5.3	4	1.7	12	5.3	182	100

According to Table 4.10, the findings of the study revealed that when compared with other population categories, for awareness of harmful effects associated with working in ASM, many community members are not aware. However, the findings indicate that, government employees such as SWOs, CDOs, and teachers are aware of the effects of child labour. The MVCC also seem to be aware of the effects probably because they are concerned with child protection in their respective localities. Almost certainly this difference might be the results of different levels of education and positions they hold in the community. These findings correspond to the remarks shared by different interviewees from Kiwangwa 'A' village. The summary of findings are presented in Table 4.10 (a) followed by explanations

.Before the presentation of qualitative data, the location, code and level of awareness are first summarized in Table 4.10(a) and followed by explanations after each table

Table 4.10 (a)Awareness Level on Effects of Child Labour at Kiwangwa .

Location	Code	Level of Awareness	
		Aware	Not Aware
Kiwangwa “A” village			
Parents of working children	PWC1-4	0	4
Parents of non-working children	PNWC1-4	1	3
WEO	WEO1	1	0
VEO	VEO1	0	1
Head Teacher	HT1	1	0
Employers of children	ECL1-2	0	2
Sub-Total		3	10

Table 4.10 (a) displays level of awareness as self-reported by each participant. Ten (10) of the thirteen (13) participants indicated that they are not aware of the effects associated with child labour in ASM. Awareness of parents for both working and non- working children do not appear to be widespread. This might be due to limited access to information due to limited access to the media. The study revealed that government servants such as WEOs, VEOs and the Head Teacher , are aware of the effects of child labour. Probably this difference might be the results of different levels of education and positions held in the community. The following quote support this argument ;

As a community leader I used to attend different trainings on child protection and child labour was one among topics discussed .So I'm aware of what is meant by child labour but in this community people are not aware of the consequences associated with children's involvement in mining activities .This is why they allow their children to participate in mines because they do not calculate the risks associated with children working in hazardous environments .

It is clear, therefore, that the awareness level of government employees such as teachers, and WEOs on the negative effects of child labour is high but ineffective to control the vice. It should be clear that these officials are employed by virtue of their levels of education. Thus , it is the education level and exposure that provided them with knowledge . This is different from the ordinary community members. The study collected views from people who employ children in ASM. According to the interviews conducted with one of the employers (a male 38 aged) it is obvious that employers think that employing children means helping poor families and to them it is a good thing to support such families. The employers argue that they employ children because the individuals ask for jobs and as human beings the employers feel sympathetic and obliged to help the poor families by employing their children so that they can earn a living. The employers further added that they know that the environments are very dangerous for the welfare of children but there is no option given the nature of the economic status of the families.

4.9.6 Awareness of Community Members on the Ill-- Effects of Child Labour

The study collected views of participants from Rudevelo (Mngwilu) where mining activities took place and children are also involved. Table 4.10 (b) shows the results of participants on level of awareness of ill-effects of child labour

Table 4.10 (b) : Awareness Level on Effects of Child Labour at Rudevelo

Rudevelo Village	Code	Aware	Not Aware
Parents of working children	PWC5-8	1	2
Parents of non-working children	PNWC1-4	1	3
WEO	WEO2	1	0
VEO	VEO2	1	0
Employers of children	ECHL2	0	1
Grand Total		4	6

Table 4.10 (b) is a presentation of participants' views regarding their levels of awareness of the effects of child labour in Rudevelo village. Different interviews were expressed by the participants. For example (6) of the ten (10) participants indicated that they were not aware of the effects associated with working in ASM while six were aware. Looking at Table 4.10 (b), it can be seen that most of parents of both working and non-working children are not aware of the effects of child labour. This situation implies that the decision to work among children is also influenced by parents because to them child labour is not a problem. It can also be observed that both VEO and WEO of Rudevelo village were aware of the effects of child labour. This is not different from the awareness level of WEO and

VEO from Kiwangwa “A” village. Therefore, it can be concluded that, local leaders in Morogoro District are aware of child labour and the effects associated. This may be translated that leaders are aware because they are ones attending different trainings. However, it is apparent that the knowledge they acquire is not disseminated to the grassroots levels. That is why the local community is not aware of the problem. These results are supported by the following illustration from one of the parents of working children (mother aged 36) who claimed:

Okay, I'm not aware of the effects of children's involvement in mines . May be our leaders do because they are the ones who attend trainings and therefore they acquire needed knowledge. The problem is that the knowledge acquired is not shared ,so we do not know anything about what they learnt (Interview, PWC7, June 2016).

The quote is corroborated by Khan (2016) who revealed that both the parents and children are often not aware of the hazards to which they are exposed. In some cases the parents do know but cannot find another alternative to create a source of income. The findings from research question one, denotes that public awareness is relatively low. Overall, with an exception of local leaders from both villages, participants especially parents of both working and non-working children, hold a low level of awareness on the effects of children working in ASM. Chiwele (2013) concurs with these findings as he observed that most parents are not aware of the negative effects of child labour. Low awareness of parents on the effects of child labour is also confirmed by the report of the National Action Plan of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (2009-2015) on Elimination of Child Labour. According

to this report many people do not understand the concept, effects and legal provisions relating to child labour. Chiwele (2006) in a study of perceptions of the community towards child labour in Lusaka-Urban, disclosed that a large number of individuals are ignorant about child labour and its devastating effects. This can explain why most parents allow their children to get involved in the worst forms of labour including the ASM. From this quotation it can be argued that child labour continues to persist in Tanzania particularly in ASM because the community is not aware what constitutes child labour and how children are negatively affected.

4.9.7 Children's Awareness on Effects of Child Labour

Children are obviously the center of this study because they know their world of work better than any one else (Mwami *et al* ,2002). For this reason , Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with children at Kiwangwa “A” and Rudevelo villages . Local leaders from the respective villages facilitated the interviews with the working children. This made it easier to converse with some of the children purposively selected to participate in this study. Two (2) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted, one from each village. The responses from each group are presented in Table 4.10 (c).

Table 4.10 (c) : Children’s Awareness on Effects of Child Labour .

Location	Participants	Code	Aware	Not aware
Kiwangwa “A”	One	CL1	0	1
	Two	CL2	0	1
	Three	CL3	1	0
Group 1	Four	CL4	0	1
	Five	CL5	0	1
	Six	CL6	0	1
Sub –Total			1	5
Rudevelo/Mngwilu				
	Seven	CL7	1	0
	Eight	CL8	0	1
Group 2	Nine	CL9	0	1
	Ten	CL10	1	0
	Eleven	CL11	1	0
	Twelve	CL12	0	1
Sub- Total			3	3
Grand Total			4	8

Key: CL=Child Labourer

Table 4.10(c) displays the level of awareness by each participant. For instance eight participants out of twelve indicated that they are not aware of the effects associated with child labour in ASM. These results suggest that in both villages children’s level of awareness with regards to child labour related consequences are limited. These findings are in consonance with the remarks shared by a child (male aged 11 years old) who was directly involved in mining activities at *Lubwe lutari* (Kiwangwa

village). Participants in the FGD expressed that they did not understand or think that there was a problem for children or their families because they work with ASM. The following quotation is illustrative of what children think is the impact of children working in ASM.

“I am not aware of child labour and even its effects because for me working is part of helping my parents. I do not want to see my parents suffering from hunger while I am still alive. My parents are too old so if I do not work we won’t be able to get our daily meal . I usually work hard and the money that I get here is used to buy food at home and so escape from going to bed hungry “ (Interview, CL1, and June 2016).

What emerges here is that children do not only have details on how child labour related activities affect them but they also have dedicated their lives to support their families. Generally speaking children themselves engage in risky environments to support their families. From the views of children themselves , apart from being committed to support their poor families ,they also do so much because of not being aware about the long term and short term negative effects associated with child labour. The following illustration of views of one of the children involved in Focus Group Discussion (FGD2) held at Rudevelo village provides evidence of the argument;

Yeah ,I am working in mines because I get money and since I have been here I find life is good because I get money to support my family. Regarding the effects I don’t know because for me what is important is to earn a living (Interview, CL9, and June 2016).

Deducing from this excerpt, it can be said that children work in hazardous environments because of their full commitment to help their families. But they do not think of the negative effects associated with the type of activity. This might be caused by limited awareness raising campaigns conducted at local levels. Most sensitization campaigns are urban based and little has been done in rural setting where the problem is rampant.

4.9.8 Problems Experienced by Children Engaging in ASM

Views regarding problems facing the children working in mining sites were gathered. The findings in Figure 4.2 give a clear picture regarding the problems facing children engaged in mining activities as labourers.

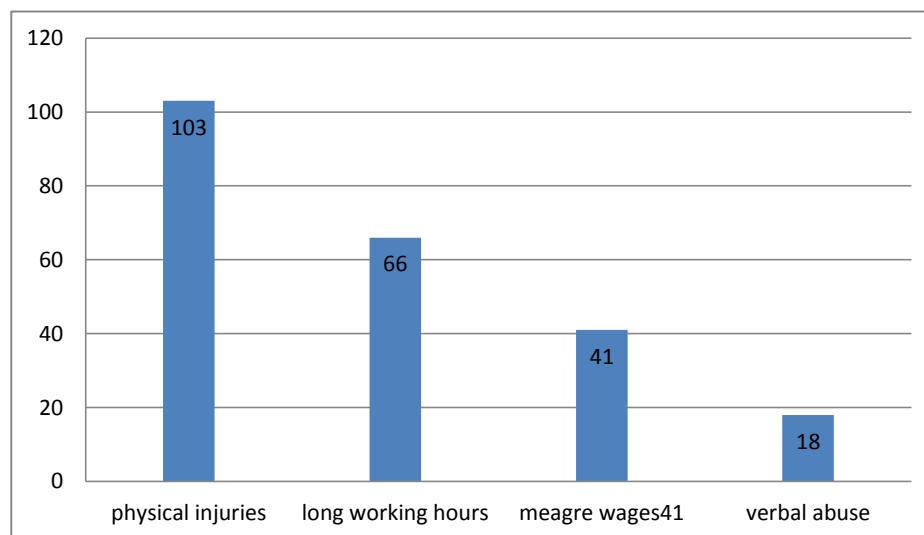


Figure 4.2. Problems Experienced by Children Engaged in ASM

The findings summarized in Figure 4.2 indicate that nearly 103 (44.8%) of the respondents expressed that children working as labourers in mines are faced with the problem of physical injuries. Moreover, the study revealed that 66 (28.7%) of respondents said that children suffer from long working hours. Furthermore, 41 (17.8%) of the respondents said that meagre wages is a problem facing children and the rest 18 (7.8%) said that children working in mines face verbal abuse. The findings from qualitative data as per the Focus Group Discussion I also indicated the working environments for children engaged in ASM are dangerous for the welfare of children. Children do not wear protective gears. Underlining this perception, a member of FGDI, explained;

The working environments are risky because we do not have modern equipments. This results in frequent injuries. Our employers pays us very low wages and sometimes we are not paid at all. If anyone tries to question, he is intimidated or even beaten. Generally, there is no specific agreement in terms of working hours and mode of payments (Interview, a child 13 years old, June 2016).

This observation shows that it can only be inferred that ASM is one of the most dangerous places to work for children. Children are working without any protective gears and that endangers their lives. It is also evident that children working in these areas work for long hours up to two weeks without going back home and therefore automatically dropout of school or experience long term truancy from school. In

addition the above quote implies that children are exploited through low wages because they work without even an oral contract in terms of payments.

Taking on board the observations from FGD and observations from interviewees and the evidence of pictures (See photos in Appendix XII and XIII), it is obvious that children involved in small scale mining endanger their lives. The results are supported by Human Rights Watch report (2013) which revealed that children who work in mines are exposed to serious health risks, including: accidents in deep pits, injuries from dangerous tools, respiratory diseases, and musculo skeletal problems. Mercury poses a threat to children and adults who work in mining, as well as to surrounding communities. Miners, including children, risk mercury poisoning from touching the mercury and breathing the mercury vapour.

It is therefore, pertinent that the government should take measures to redress this situation because under international and domestic laws, the Tanzanian government is obligated to protect children from violations of their rights, including the worst forms of child labour in mining. The government should also take measures to avoid occupational accidents and diseases, and reduce the population's exposure to harmful substances. Therefore, the findings suggest that, although the government has tried to protect children in Tanzania, yet the working conditions among children involved in ASM is still terrible. For example, during direct observation at Ludevelo and Mwarazi mines in Morogoro Rural District, different children were observed working in hazardous environments.

4.10 Influence of Cultural Norms on Child Labour

The second objective of this study was to examine the influence of cultural norms on child labour. In order to establish the influence of cultural norms on child labour, respondents were asked to indicate their views on different statements concerning the influence of cultural norms on child labour in Morogoro District. The findings were presented as follows.

Table 4.11. The Influence of Cultural Norms on Child Labour

Statement	Definitely true %		True		Undecided		Not true		Definitely not true		Total
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
The decision of whether or not to send one's child to work in ASM has something to do with cultural norms	142	62.3	0	0	19	8.3	46	20.2	21	9.2	228(100%)
Compliance and obeying cultural norms involves children in child labour (norm of filial piety)	6	2.6	186	84.2	3	1.3	30	13.2	3	1.3	228 (100%)
If the society has lots of child labour the norm of social stigma (stigma cost) /disapproval is smaller	173	80.7	11	4.8	11	4.8	31	13.6	2	0.9	228 (100%)
Child labour is viewed as a component of socialization rather than a form of exploitation	154	67.5	0	0	13	5.7	27	11.8	34	14.9	228 (100%)

The data in Table 12 shows that 80.7% indicated that compliance and obeying cultural norms ((norm of filial piety)) or respect for one's parents , forces children to get involved in child labour . The findings also revealed that 80.7% of the respondents indicated that it was (definitely) true that if the society has lots of child labour it means that the norm of social stigma (stigma cost) /disapproval is smaller ,67.5% indicated that child labour is viewed as a component of socialization rather than a form of exploitation ,62.3% indicated that the decision of whether or not to send one's child to work in ASM has to some extent something to do with cultural norms. The quantitative findings were echoed in the qualitative data which showed that cultural norms and values had a strong influence on child labour in Morogoro District. This is illustrated by a social worker during in-depth interview whe she said that;

It is true that we have the problem of child labour in Morogoro District and other parts of Morogoro in general . But according to my opinion the root cause might be not only the question of poverty but I think also some cultural values or norms have influence on child labour. Most communities think that if a child works It is part of a preparation for him or her to become an independent adult (Interview, DSWO, June 2016).

It can therefore be concluded that apart from income poverty, cultural norms also push children to work in mines in Morogoro District. This conclusion is in tandem with Chamarbagawala and Tchernis (2006) ,who found that different social cultural norms have influence on child labour in Zambia. For instance, norms of filial

obligations or sometimes called obedience of parents play great role to encourage more children to get involved in child labour. Shafiq (2010) revealed that cultural norms have influence on child labour in most societies and can explain why large number of children work in different sectors including the artisanal and small scale mining .

Moreover, Akarro *et al* (2011) in support of this argument, said the cultural aspect for household head gives the adults authority over children. Therefore, from this perspective it is clear that parents may look for seek for a solution or any employing firms and individual employers like mining operators for example and send their children to work because they are passive and less troublesome. The results suggest that simply using legislation to combat child labour, would be more effective to invest energy towards awareness raising campaigns in rural areas where cultural norms are deep rooted.

4.11 Hypothesis Testing on Influence of Cultural Norms on Child Labour

The second objective of the study was to examine the influence of cultural norms on child labour. The study presented and discussed the findings as per the objective of the study. To avoid type 1 error where we can reject H_0 when it is true, the chi square was used to test the hypothesis. Also chi square test was used in order to find out if there is a significant relationship. Two hypotheses were formed. These are the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis because in conducting tests of significance the researcher attempted to disprove the null rather than actually

‘prove’ the alternative (Alston and Bowles,2003) .The hypotheses are stated as follows.

H0: There is no statistically significant relationship between cultural norms and child labour .

H01: There is statistically significant relationship between cultural norms and child labour .

Table 4.12: Chi Square Test Results

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	42.627 ^a	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	48.047	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.142	1	.707
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.58.

The data collected from questionnaires administered to respondents was used to calculate the Chi-square values for the relationship between cultural norms and child labour as shown in Table 4.12. The Chi-square Test Statistics value got from Table was 42.627 and its level of significance was .000 .Since the p-value got from Table 4.12 was smaller than $\alpha=0.05$ level, then it was unlikely that cultural norms and child labour were independent. The findings did not agree with the null hypothesis (H0). Therefore, the rejection of this null hypothesis implied that the alternative hypothesis was true. Hence, it was generalized that there was a significant relationship between cultural norms and child labour in ASM Morogoro District. These findings are

consistent with the responses from the in-depth interview with one of the parents of working children in Rudevelo village exclaimed:

In our culture as Luguru tribe it is normal to let our children work for the benefits of the family because in our community for children working is considered as an orientation of a child into an independent adult-hood. We do not think it is bad because even our forefathers in their days tried to socialize us in different activities that moulded us to be independent mothers and fathers of today. So if we do not socialize them in work, they will be lazy (Interview, Parent of Working Child, June 2016).

From the quote, it can be argued that in the rural community of Morogoro District children not only participate in mining activities in order to help their families but are also part of learning different skills that prepare them into adulthood. Children not only work in mines but also in other activities including farming. This is based on cultural norms of the society. Generally, the findings concur with Cultural theory based on the 1870 work of a British Anthropologist (Spencer-Oatey 2012). According to this theory the norms, of people of a particular group consist of certain underlying assumptions which are typically unconscious but which actually determine how group members perceive, think and feel.

Children who disobey work as part of socialization are regarded as deviants. The empirical findings are consistent with a study by Nsohbono (2016) which found that many child labour practices are rooted in tradition, making their elimination all the more difficult. It is therefore difficult to bring about a change in the ethical climate

in which such opinions flourish. Changing societal attitudes to fit today's ethical standards is a difficult task, for the simple fact that people are reluctant to any change, especially when the roots of what is being changed are deep.

On the basis of the quote, it is clear that combating child labour is a complicated task because the problem is intricately woven into cultural norms that are strongly held by the community and hence they encourage perpetuation of child labour. Hilson (2012) observed that child labour now is widespread in many of the region's small-scale mining communities and is a product of cultural norms of the society. Child labour is also perpetuated by traditional perceptions of the family and the resultant obligations placed on members in that family. According to Okyre (2012), it is said that local rhetoric suggests that in the African context, a good child is one who obeys their parents and works hard to support themselves and their families (Obeng, 1998). It is obvious that there exists a cultural predisposition and acceptance of children's involvement in many forms of work. For instance, in the past, having more children meant having more hands to help on the farm. Beyond tradition, economics also plays a significant role. People do not just have the financial capacity to pay for labour, thus further necessitating the burden placed on children to work for and with their parents.

Some studies point out that child labour constitutes a mechanism of instilling in children the spirit of hard work (Bass, 2004). Throughout history, children in most parts of the developing world especially Africa have contributed in the form of agricultural labour on farms and even at home to help provide household income.

Besides, for parents in many societies, sharing working beliefs with children is a cultural duty to keep the children busy and to make them responsible adults (Delap, 2001). Therefore, the cultural norms is one of the reasons that allow parents to send their children into the labour market. Shafiq et. al (2008), in a World Bank study, found that cultural norm is one of the main determinants of persistence of child labour. It was found that indigenous children are far more likely to work than non-indigenous children, regardless of income. These findings are also in agreement with Brusino (2001), who mentioned that traditional African cultural norms encourage the persistence of child labour as parents see children's involvement in any work as a form of preparation for their future occupations. Therefore, from these evidences, it can be concluded that child labour will continue to persist in Tanzania if communities will continue to strongly embrace some cultural norms that encourage child labour. This is true because as it has been documented most children are encouraged to engage in child labour because of cultural norms and that working is part of preparing children into adulthood.

According to Lopez-Calva (2003) social norms and community factors play an important role in influencing both the supply and demand side of child labour. Broadly speaking, they influence the institutional context in which child labour occurs, by making child labour either acceptable or non-acceptable. Societies can socially engineer themselves into different levels of child labour which, once in place, tend to persist. In support of this argument Najeeb et al (2008) said that child labour is mainly rooted in the traditional values and norms. Culturally it is believed

that child labour is considered as a form of education through which children are instructed in the work and responsibilities of an adult.

ILO (2016) found that social and cultural norms influence the institutional context in which child labour occurs, by making child work either acceptable or unacceptable, does the lack of awareness within communities about its negative consequences. Children are often expected to follow in their parents' footsteps and are frequently summoned to help other members of the family. Krauss (2013)) observed that, social norms can help to explain why children are involved in child labour. In the traditional societies children are being considered as social assets expected to assist and work with their parents in their household chores. Children have been socialized to learn the occupation of their forefathers and to keep family tradition alive. The cultural aspect for household head gives the adults authority over children. Parents may demand labour from any employing firms and individual employers and send their children to work because they are considered as innocent, docile and less troublesome (Akarro and Mtweve, 2011).

Many child labour practices are rooted in traditions, making their elimination all the more difficult. According to UNICEF (1991), bringing about a change in the ethical climate in which such opinions flourished was, and in many cases still is, the most difficult part of the long struggle for a more just society. Changing societal attitudes to fit today's ethical standards is a difficult task, for the simple fact that people are reluctant to any change especially when the roots of what is being changed are deep. Firstly, traditional African beliefs encourage the persistence of child labour as

parents see child work as a form of preparation for their future occupations (Bruscino, 2001).

With reference to child labour Basu (1999) , confirms that the decision of whether or not to send one's child to work has ,to some extent, something to do with social norms. Parent's decision to send a child to work makes that parent incur a social stigma cost. If the society or area of residence has lots of child labour, the stigma cost is smaller and it may even be advantageous to each parent to send their child to work. On the other hand, if a particular society frowns upon or consider it socially unacceptable for parents sending out their children to work ,then most parents would find it embarrassing.

4.13 Relationship Between Parental Income and Child Labour

The third objective of the study was to examine the relationship between parental income level and child labour. In order to examine the relationship between parental income and child labour ,different questions were asked. The questions ask about the respondent's views regarding income status of parents whose children engage in child labour, reasons for children to work and whether there is any significant relationship between parental income level and child labour. The presentation of findings for each question is as follows.

4.13.1 Income Status of Parents whose Children Engage in Child Labour

In this section, the researcher asked respondents about the income status of parents whose children engage in child labour. The parental income is a very broad concept,

and is meant to capture all forms of income received by individuals .It includes income that is taxed, wages and salaries, business incomes, retirement income and interest and dividends (Alkali,2010). For the purpose of this study income of parents was measured in terms of monetary gains. Respondents had different opinions as presented under Figure 4.3 below.

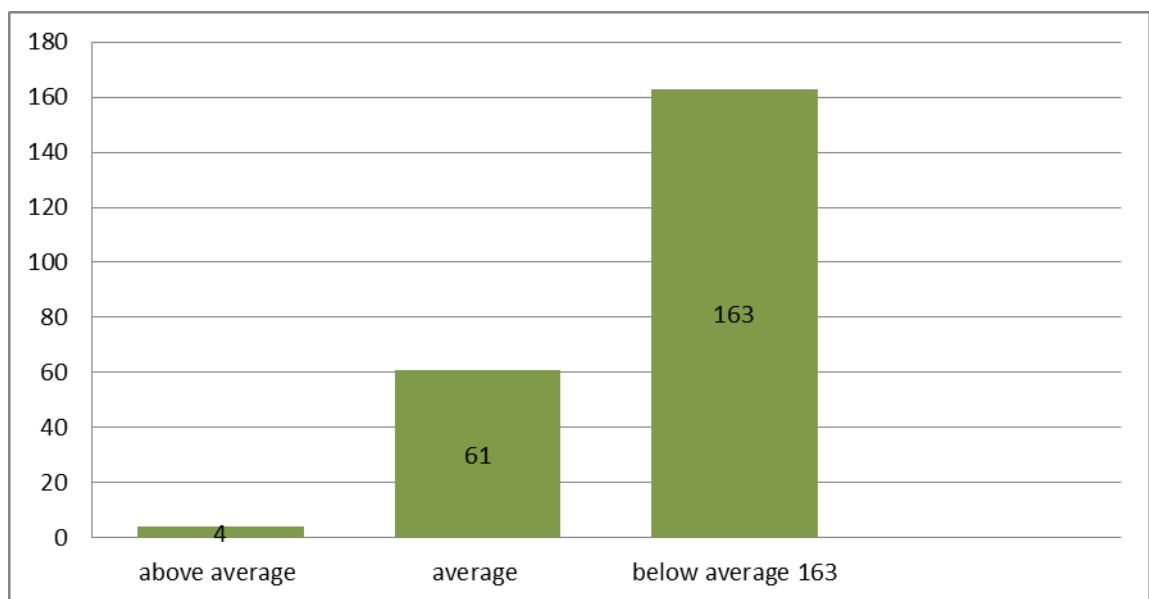


Figure 4.3: Income Status of Parents whose Children Engage in Child Labour

Figure 4.3 presents findings with regards to income status of parents whose children are engaged in the worst forms of child labour. According to the findings, it is clear that most of children who are involved in child labour come from parents whose income status is below average.

4.13.2 Reasons for Children to Work in ASM

In this section the researcher sought to understand the reasons behind engaging in child labour. Table 4.13 presents findings from respondents as per distribution of 228 questionnaires to different categories of respondents.

Table 4.13 Reasons for Children to Work (n=228)

	Frequency	Percent
contribution to family	167	72.6
Valid For his/her needs	50	21.7
To get skills	11	4.8
Total	228	99.1
Missing System	2	.9
Total	230	100.0

According to Table 4.12, it appears that most of respondents ,72.6% indicated that children work in order to contribute to the family income while a small number ,21.7% of respondents indicated that children work for their needs and only 4.8% respondents who indicated that children work for the purpose of getting a profession. The results give an impression that the major reason for children to work is mainly for the benefits of the whole family and not for individual benefits. This can tell why children involved in child labour are those who come from low income families. Similar results,were recorded byYeni Pazarli et al (2014),who found that there is a relationship between parental income and the reason to work.Children work for their own needs.Therefore, low income level of parents force children to work every everyday.

4.13.3 Extent to which Parental Income Level is Related to Child Labour

The third objective of this study wanted to examine the extent to which parental income level is related to child labour. In order to answer this question respondents

were asked to indicate the truth in different statements regarding the relationship between parental income and child labour. The findings are presented in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14. Extent to which Parental Income is Related to Child Labour

Statement	Definitely true %		True		Undecided		Not true		Definitely not true		Total
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Children are sent to work when parents' earnings are insufficient to guarantee the survival of the family .	168	73.7	16	7	12	5.3	7	3.1	25	11	228(100%)
Decisions for or against child labour are the consequences of parental income level or status	134	58.8	2	0.9	12	5.3	67	29.4	13	5.7	228(100%)
Children work to supplement the family income	117	51.3	6	33.3	0	0	17	7.5	18	7.9	228 (100%)
Parents send their children to work	198	86.8	0	0	11	4.8	19	8.3	0	0	228(100%)

only if its income from other sources is very low.											
----------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

The data in Table 4.14 shows that 86.8% indicated that it was definitely true that parents send their children to work only if its income from sources other than child labour is very low. The findings also revealed that 73.7% indicated that children are sent to work when parents' earnings are insufficient to guarantee the survival of the family or insecure and that 58.8% indicated that decisions for or against child labour are the consequences of parental income level or status. Finally the study revealed that 51.3% pointed out that children work to supplement the family income. This highlights that children do not only work for desire to get pocket money for school survival but also to support their parents. Children are encouraged by their parents to be hardworking to earn a living. It can be concluded that children find themselves in hazardous work just to support their families. The empirical findings from respondents concurs with qualitative findings from the informants. A statement from a parent of a working child illustrates when she informed:

Our children are supposed to work because without them life will be difficult .. Children are our only source of income because despite our efforts to engage in agriculture we get very low harvests so we try to find alternatives to earn a living (Interview, parent of a working child, June, 2016).

Both the quantitative and qualitative data presented show clearly that parental income levels have significant influence for children's involvement in child labour.

Likewise, the empirical findings concur with the Ecological Systems Theory as posited by Ludwig von Bertalanffy(1968) which states that the low parental income at household level (micro system) have direct influences on child labour (Liao, Minli, and Jun Sung Hong, 2011). Parents with low income cannot manage to meet basic needs for their children, leaving hardly any options for children other involving in child labour . According to Procek (2006), low parental income at family level is a significant cause of child labour because it makes children prepared to engage in detrimental forms of work and their families encourage such work.

The empirical findings are in line with the study by Galli (2001) ,who found that most children work in different sectors because they are sent by their parents especially those whose income is very low to meet basic necessities of life of the family. Likewise, Basu and Van (1998) supports the view that most children come from poor families and therefore are obliged to work because the income levels of their families is very low to support the whole family and to meet basic requirements of the family. Therefore, in order to combat child labour strategies should first focus on economic empowerment of the rural communities.

4.13.4 Hypothesis Testing on Parental Income and Child Labour

The third objective of this study was to examine the extent to which parental income level is related to child labour. In order to achieve this objective the null hypothesis tested the relationship between parental income level and child labour. The statistical test namely Spearman's Correlation Coefficient was used to test the

hypothesis. The Spearman's rank correlation was positive tested at $\alpha=0.05$. The results of Spearman's rank correlation coefficient analysis are presented in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 Correlation Matrix between Parental Income Level and Child Labour

		Parental Income	Child Labour
Spearman's rho	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.188**
	Parental Income Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.004
	N	228	228
	Correlation Coefficient	.188**	1.000
	Child Labour Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.
	N	228	228

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results in Table 4.15 showed that there was a strong correlation between parental income level and child labour ($r=0.188, p=0.004$). This study therefore rejected the null hypothesis. This result implied that there is a relationship between parental income level and child labour. The findings are in agreement with Togunde and Carter (2006) who found that the parental income is significantly related to child labour in many rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa.

Moreover, Kibugu (2011) in a study conducted in Mwea division in Kenya, found that children need to work in order to supplement family income by working, instead of going to school. Furthermore, Margaret (2009), in Uganda found that low

households income is usually a push factor for children to go looking for employment to supplant household incomes. On the other hand, the International Labour Organisation and Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) 2016) in National Child Labour Survey 2014, the findings indicate that one of the major reasons that compel children to work and consequently engage in child labour is the need to provide income to households. The United States Department of Labour (2011) in a situation analysis on child labour in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar found that children from poor households in rural Tanzania have continued to work in different sectors including in ASM to supplement domestic income. Many children are pushed to work to supplement parental income. From this point, it can be argued that, parental low income level has greater influence on participation of children in child labour related activities including ASM to contribute to household income to cater for requirements of the family.

According to Hilson (2012), in many regions children's involvement in artisanal and small-scale mining is a product of, household parental income. Similarly, Sakamoto (2006) conducted a study in rural India and found that child labour rate is positively related to parental income. In addition Procek (2006) pointed out that, income poverty at family level is a significant cause of child labour because it prepares children to engage in detrimental forms of work. Therefore, from the cited source it is obvious that child labour in most countries across the world is a source of income for poor families. Most children work to maintain the income level of households in the form of work for wages. Therefore, child labour is seen as a results of inadequate level of income among parents and therefore children are

obliged to support their parents by working regardless of nature of the economic activity. This implies that, it is clear that a child's income is imperative for maintenance of the families of the poor households. Mitesh and Badwala (2009) affirmed that, in some cases, a child's income account for between 34% and 37% of the total household income. The study concluded that a child laborer's income is important for the livelihood of a poor family. The parent's decision for or against child labour are the consequences of an income level (Krauss, 2013). From the study findings, it is apparent that in order for any country, including Tanzania to successfully combat child labour, the government and other key stakeholders like NGOs and CBOs should first address and improve household income poverty.

Household income is related to the issue of poverty as a determinant of child labour. The relationship between child labour and poverty is one of the most contentious issues in the child labour discussions. Poverty has been identified as one of the major factors that push children into child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa (Bass,2004). Where parents are abjectly poor, child labour becomes one of the feasible means of supplementing family income (Mutie,2009:89). Onyango (2003) claim that household income poverty which is an outcome of lack of economic opportunities exacerbates child labour as children are driven to the labour market by the need to supplement personal and /or family income. Among the poor households, child labour income sometimes account for between 10 and 40 percent of the household income and thereby creates an incentive to send children to work (Alila and Njoka, 2009). On the other hand respondents who were interviewed in this question had

some closely related views as those presented under Table 4.10. A statement from a Ward Executive officer (WEO) is illustrative of the foregoing;

Most of the citizens are forced by income poverty to let their children get involved in child labour. In this community most people cannot afford to meet their basic needs. Although people are sometimes involved in agriculture, yet the harvest from maize and rice is not sustainable because of poor technology and sometimes even if there is enough crops it is used to support traditional dances (Interview, WEO, and June 2016).

The quote is an indication that many children are involved in mines because of low parental income and sometimes it is because in Morogoro Rural District most people are peasants and engage themselves in different food crops like maize, rice and sorghum but due to lack of reliable rainfall there is very low production. Consequently, most of the families resort to sending their children and especially boys to engage in mines as the only source of living. As a result of this condition, most children are employed as child labourers because they are cheap and docile. Most of the families tend to connect their children in child labour because it is the best response people can find in unbearable circumstances. The families lacking adequate income to cater for basic need demand find themselves are forced to join child labour in order to increase household financial resources (Togunde, 2009).

The study also collected data from children who participated in FGD. The Views from FGD participants indicated that almost all children said that working in mines is very dangerous for their health but they do not have alternative means of living

rather than offering their labour for survival .They said that failure to work means that they have to go to bed hungry .These opinions from children are in support of the statement given by His Excellency Mr Benjamin Mkapa (the former president of the United Republic of Tanzania) when he was addressing Special High-level Session on the Launch of the Time Bound Programme on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Republic of El Salvador, the Kingdom of Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania in the year 2000.His Excellency said :

Close to 50 per cent of households in the United Republic of Tanzania live below the poverty line; and, as usual, poverty is more prevalent and pronounced in rural areas, making rural development and transformation a key element in the war on poverty and child labour (His Excellency Mr Benjamin Mkapa, the former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, 2001:P.2).

From the quote it is evident that the problem of child labour cannot be addressed without addressing the household poverty especially the income poverty in rural areas where poverty is rampant. Mitesh and Badiwala (2009) re-echoed this by indicating that in deprived communities where child labour is high, children's income contribute significantly towards the upkeep of their homes. In addition ,UNICEF (2008) also found that income poverty undoubtedly contribute to children's engagement in hazardous labour. Income poverty deprives the child the opportunity to make a choice with regards to either going to school or working. The only alternative for children in poor households is to work (UNICEF, 2008). Hilson (2010) in his view said children pursue work because of family hardship resulting

from low parental income especially the income of the household head. The Hislon's (2010) observation implies that children work in hazardous environments in order to support their parents to meet their basic needs no matter what challenges they face. Basu and Van (1998) asserted that, there is a link between parental income level and child labour. According to the Basu and Van's (1998) theory, child labour arises if adult household income falls below some benchmark level.

The study also obtained data from the Head teacher of Kiwangwa Primary school based in Morogoro Rural District and during the interview he had the following views regarding children's involvement in child labour;

Child labour is mainly caused by poor family environments especially income poverty, which is more likely to lead children to drop out of school. One of my pupils at Kiwangwa primary school last year dropped out of school right before sat for his Standard 7 examination this year. However, later on we found him working in mines (Interview Head teacher, Kiwangwa "A" Primary School, June 2016).

The extract is an indication that children get involved in child labour mainly due to low parental income at household level. In addition, the quotation suggests that child labour in mines is not only for male children even female children are involved only that male children are involved in muscular activities while females are involved in fairly light work. Generally, child labour is associated with low parental income. These empirical findings are in line with Theory of Subsistence Poverty developed by Basu and Van (1998). According to this theory children engage in

meaningful paying jobs only when the grown-up earnings or salaries are too little to sustain household's survival . This means that the household or parental income is minimal that is why children either are sent by their parents to work or they resort to work due to parental income. This theory has two fundamental assumptions ,namely the Luxury Axiom and the Substitution Axiom.

The Luxury Axiom states that a household will send its children into the labour market only if the adult wage falls to the point where the household subsistence requirements cannot be met without the income generated by the children. On the other hand, the Substitution Axiom states that adult labor and child labour are seen as substitutes from the point of view of the firm. In general according to this theory ,each household consists of one adult and one or more children. If the market wage is high enough that household subsistence needs are met by adult labor alone, then only adults will work. However, if the market wage falls below the point where the household can survive on adult labour alone,then children must also work. This situation is relevant in Tanzania where by most of Tanzanians are living below the poverty line and they are obliged to send their children to work as a last resort. These findings corroborate with the Tanzania Legal and Human Right's Centre (Human Rights Report,2012) which indicated that child labour in Tanzania is facilitated by a number of reasons but low parental income remains the fundamental factor.

4.14 The Influence of Child's Relation to Household Head on Child Labour

The fourth objective of the study was to determine the influence of a child's relation to household head on child labour . Basically ,the focus was to examine how

relationship with head of households is associated with children's involvement in child labour. In order to answer this question, respondents were asked to indicate "Yes" or "No" in terms of agreement or disagreement with the relationship between a child's relations and child labour. A total of 228 respondents filled questionnaires and Table 4.16

Table :4.16: Influence of Child's Relation to Household Head on Child Labour

Responses	CMs		SWOs		PSTs		CDOs		MVCC		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Yes	134	58.8	4	1.7	5	2.2	9	3.9	11	0.5	163	71.5
No	48	21.0	0	0	7	3.1	3	1.3	7	3.1	65	28.5
	182	79.8	4	1.7	12	5.3	12	5.2	18	3.6	18	100

From Table 4.16, it appears that most of respondents had indicated that there is a relationship between a child's relations to head of household and child labour. These views are similar to views given by participants who were interviewed in this study. From the focus group discussion method, children had view that they were engaging in child labour because they were living with non-biological parents either because their parents abandoned them or just because their parents had died. For instance, one of the children (male 13 years old) who participated in FGD1 at Kiwangwa village had the following views:

I am working here to earn a living. My parents died few years ago and currently I am living with my aunt so am supposed to work to assist her. My cousins however, attend school daily but for me

sometimes it is difficult as you can see (Interview,a working child,June 2016).

Meaning that children work in ASM in Morogoro Rural District particularly at Kiwangwa village because they are orphans and therefore living with non-biological parents who do not care about their welfare and futures . For example, the quote implies that children of biological parents attend classes daily but for children who are not biological children of guardians are the ones who go to the mining sites to work. The findings are corroborated by studies conducted in Zambia and Mexico where the studies revealed that children who are sons or daughters of a household head have greater odds of attending school than children who are not (Jensen and Nielsen,1997 and Lavison et al. 2001). Therefore, it is clear that if children are not biologically related to head of household, it means the head of the household will not give priority to their welfare including education. Then if children drop out from school it means they have no alternative and child labour is their last resort.

4.15 Hypothesis Testing on Child's Relation to Head of Household and Child Labour

The fourth objective of this study was to determine the relationship between a child's relations to head of household and child labour. The results on the relationship between child's relations to head of household and the dependent variable (child labour) was analyzed using chi-square test based on the stated hypothesis .A chi square test of independence was conducted in order to measure the strength of association between child's relations to head of household and child

labour . According to Alston and Bowles (2003) chi-square is one of the most commonly used statistics in social work research because it measures the association between variables at the nominal or ordinal level.

In order to achieve this objective, the null hypothesis was formulated. In order to find out if there is a significant relationship, first two hypotheses, were formed. These are the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis because in conducting tests of significance the researcher attempted to disprove the null rather than actually 'prove' the alternative (Alston and Bowles,2003) .The hypotheses are stated as follows.

H0: There is no statistically significant relationship between a child's relations to head of household and child labour (null hypothesis)

H1: There is statistically significant relationship between a child's relations to head of household and child labour (alternative hypothesis).Table 4.14 below presents chi-square tests results showing association of the parental income level and child labour .

Table 4.17 : Chi-Square Test Results

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	40.875 ^a	1	.000
Continuity Correction ^b	39.111	1	.000
Likelihood Ratio	42.285	1	.000
Fisher's Exact Test			
Linear-by-Linear Association	40.696	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	228		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 37.07.

Source: Field Data (2016)

In all tests of significance, if $p < 0.05$ (at 95% confidence level), it can be concluded that there is a statistically significant relationship between the two variables. In this study the P-value in Chi-square output is $P = 0.000$. This should be interpreted as $p < 0.001$, and not to be taken as exactly 0. This implies that the null hypothesis H01 (there is no statistically significance relationship between child's relations to head of household and child labour) can be rejected to adopt H1 (There is statistically significant association between parental income and child labor). From these results, it can be argued that a child's relations to head of household is significantly related to child labour. The study findings are in agreement with Moe and Kamul (2001) who conducted studies in Mexico and found that there was a relationship between a child's relations to household head and child labour in that sons and daughters of the household head had greater odds of attending school than children who are not. Alternatively the non-biological children who were not given priority in education were forced to engage in child labour as their last resort. These results

suggest that even in Tanzania where most families are extended children who non-biological to the head of the household are vulnerable or likely to be involved in child labour.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Overview

This chapter presents the summary of the study findings. It also presents the contributions to knowledge, concluding remarks and recommendations. The chapter also presents recommendations for further research, the implications of the study findings for social work practice and social work policy implications.

5.2 Summary of Study Findings

In order to conduct this study, the researcher formulated four (4) research objectives from which the research questions were extracted. The objectives include: First, assess the influence of community level of awareness on child labour. Second, examine the influence of cultural norms on child labour. Third, examine the extent to which parental income level is related to child labour and the fourth specific objective is to determine the extent to which the relation between a child and head of household is related to child labour. The study findings generated useful information that potentially translates into new knowledge. For example, the first objective of the study established that the level of awareness among the community members is related to child labour. In the second objective the study found a significant relationship between cultural norms and child labour. Similarly, in the third objective of the study it was revealed that the parental income is significantly related to child labour. Lastly, the study disclosed that there is a significant relations

between a child's relation to head of household and child labour. These results suggest that child labour persists in Tanzania because of low level of awareness among the community on child labour in terms of concept and the related consequences. Similarly child labour persists due to low parental income among households heads in rural setting and the deep rooted cultural norms held about the role of a child in the community and the child's relations with the head of household, that is whether a child is biological or non-biological to the head of households.

5.3 Originality and Contributions to Knowledge

After this study, it has been observed that three significant contributions to knowledge emerge. The contributions to knowledge include; empirical contributions, methodological contribution and theoretical contribution as follows:

5.3.1 Empirical Contribution

Based on the findings of the study and the empirical review, it has been noted that empirically the study has made contribution to knowledge. For example, it has been observed that despite the growing number of various studies on child labour such as (Mwami, Sanga and Nyoni, 2001; Akarro and Mtwewe, 2011; Human Rights Watch, 2013; Buhori, 2016 and Mashaka, 2018); there is insufficient empirical evidence of studies conducted to examine the factors influencing persistence of child labor in Tanzania. This study is unique and probably the first to be done in the Tanzanian context especially in ASM. Likewise, Groves (2004) supports that, despite child labour in ASM being a pressing social problem today in most of

the African countries including Tanzania it remains under- researched. This means that most researchers in the academic arena have not given it due attention . From this empirical evidence ,it is apparent that conducting this study is part of the empirical input to the empirical knowledge.

On the other hand the original contribution to knowledge can be seen in terms of its setting and topic being researched within Tanzanian context. For example, it has been revealed from the literatures that most of the research about child labour in Tanzania have been conducted in regions where large scale mining takes place such as Mara, Geita and Arusha (Mwami,Sanga and Nyoni,2002) but there is limited empirical evidence on similar studies in areas where ASM activities takes place including Morogoro Rural District where child labour is also rampant.

5.3.2 Methodological Contribution

In addition to empirical contributions , this study has also made methodological contributions . For example,one of the most important methodological contribution is the use of mixed methods approach using a merger of both quantitative and qualitative approaches simultaneously to examine factors influencing persistence of child labour. In the review of empirical literatures in chapter two it has been observed that there was no clear research conducted using a mixed method approach especially using cross-sectional and phenomological designs.Therefore, this was a gap that this study attempted to bridge. Thus, this study has made contribution to knowledge in terms of methodology.

5.3.3 Theoretical Contribution

This study employed three theories namely ;ecological systems theory, cultural theory and theory of subsistence poverty. Each theory had a gap that this study attempted to fill. For example, after the review of literatures ,it has been found that the Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological systems theory has been used by different researches on child labour in different parts of the world to understand various issues about child labour (Liao and Hong,2010). However, most of them are from developed countries such as China and Turkey which are culturally different from Tanzania . Their beliefs to child labour are different from Tanzania. In this respect , the ecological systems theory had to be tested in a new setting to understand its applicability in Tanzania.

The results from the study is part of theoretical contribution in terms of confirmation and replication of the theory. In addition the study has made theoretical contribution based on the cultural theory developed by Spancer-Oatey (1870). According to this theory child labour is related to the socialization processes where by children are imparted with norms of the society to become obedient to parents . A gap has been identified because while the theory appreciates the role of cultural norms in relation to child labour as a result of socialization processes , failed to realize that socialization is culturally and country specific .This means that every country or society is unique in terms of socialization processes and cultural norms. This study has made a contribution in terms of filling this gap based in Tanzania. Another theoretical contribution is based on the theory of subsistence poverty . For the first time been used in Tanzania to examine the factors influencing

persistence of child labour .This is a contribution given that this theory was developed in developed country where by children work is in wage employment but in the context of Tanzania wage employment is still at an embryonic stage. Therefore, testing this theory in a new context and come up of these findings is a contribution to theory that this study has made . Therefore,this is a theoretical contribution in terms of replication or confirmation of the theory .

With regards to the conceptual framework, it is a contribution to the field . After the review of literatures it has been observed that there is no clear information on whether earlier attempts to examine factors influencing child labour has been done within a comprehensive model . Therefore , the examination of factors influencing child labour based in four independent variables as indicated in Section 2.4 in chapter two permits a clear understanding of these factors .

5.4 Conclusions

The main purpose of this study was to examine factors influencing persistence of child labour in Morogoro Rural District, Tanzania . The study also established that low community level of awareness on child labour in terms of ill-effects and its prohibition, low parental income , negative cultural norms and a non-biological relations between a child and head of household as key factors for persistence of child labour. The persistence of these factors can be translated into different ways. For example, the low income as associated with child labour in rural area is a kind of reflection that the existing strategies to combat income poverty including

MKUKUTA have failed to realize the intended objective of poverty reduction . Also , the low level of awareness and existing cultural norms promoting child labour is an evidence that , most campaigns against child labour are urban based neglecting the rural area where the problem is rampant.

In light of the findings , it can be concluded that Tanzania still has a long way to go towards efforts to combat child labour . The persistence of these factors imply that the welfare of children involved in child labour in terms of education,health and development as a whole is at risk. Therefore, if the situation remains as it is , the SDG goal to prohibit employment of children below 14 in Tanzania may be a distant dream to be realized unless the government seriously addresses the factors for persistence of the problem by seriously investing in terms of resources . This study therefore , recommends that the government , through the Department of Social Welfare should conduct aggressive awareness raising campaigns against child labour nationwide with particular focus at grassroot levels such as ward and village levels.

Also the government should ensure that existing anti-child labour laws and policies in Tanzania are implemented by identifying all people who employ children and take necessary legal measures against them. Similarly , the government should introduce income generating activities (IGAs) that are context specific and friendly to raise household income levels in rural areas to improve the income level of households . There is a need also for social workers to conduct trainings on parenting skills among rural communities to improve their understanding on what

are the best parenting styles or practices and the role of parents in care taking of children under their guardianship.

5.5 Recommendations of the Study

Drawing from the findings, the study makes the following recommendations to be taken by different stakeholders to address the problem.

5.5.1 To the Government

- a) District Councils should allocate adequate budgets for the Department of Social Welfare to facilitate awareness raising campaigns against child labour .
- b) The Ministry of Finance should make sure that MKUKUTA) is adequately implemented and makes a difference at household income to improve the incomes of households.
- c) The government, through the Department of Social Welfare as custodian of children in the country, should conduct training on parenting skills among rural communities to improve parenting practices which if not addressed could lead to more child labour.
- d) The Tanzania Broadcasting Co-operation(TBC) , should have a specific TV and Radio programme to raise awareness on consequences related to child labour .

- e) The Department of Labour should recruit more labour officers up to the ward and village level to oversee the implementation of anti-child labour laws.

5.5.2 To NGOs

- a) NGOs should participate in conducting awareness raising campaigns against child labour. This can be done through TVs and Radio programmes as well as holding public meetings at village levels .
- b) NGOs should conduct regular training with local leaders and most vulnerable children committees (MVCCs) on consequences of child labour.

5.5.3 Employers' Organizations

- a) Employers' organizations should carry out awareness raising campaigns to the general public to prevent and withdraw children from hazardous work, including children working in ASM.

5.5.4 To Families and Communities

- a) Parents and guardians should guarantee maximum protection of children under their care by availing them with their basic needs .This can be done through provision of adequate basic needs to their children.
- b) The established child protection teams at village levels should make sure that they educate parents on the negative effects associated with child labour .They should also report any person employing children.

5.5.5 To Children themselves

The government, through the Department of Social Welfare, should make sure children actively participate in all matters that affect their welfare based on different international conventions of which Tanzania ratified. Therefore children both as victims and part of the societal segment must be involved in the war against child labour in the following ways: children can participate in child protection by reporting any parent/guardian who pushes them to work instead of schooling.

5.5.6 Recommendations for Further Research

This research was not able to cover a wide scope since it was conducted in Morogoro Rural District only. This limits the generalization of research results to other districts with similar problem. Similar studies should be conducted in other districts to validate the research results. These measures will enhance generalizability of the results. The following research studies are suggested:

- a) A research study examining factors influencing child labour in the whole Region of Morogoro.
- b) A similar study should be carried out in East Africa to realize whether similar findings are obtained and redress measures shared across the borders of the East African Community.

5.5.7 Implications for Social Work Practice

After conducting this study, it has been realized that children working in ASM are at great risk of sexual, emotional and physical abuses. This kind of abuses have

implications for social work Practice since children are one among the major areas of intervention of social work profession. Children, by virtue of their ages are always vulnerable. Therefore, social workers must advocate for change of the existing practice by conducting awareness raising campaigns against child labour. The main purpose of advocacy in social work is to speak on behalf of the marginalized or voiceless segment of the society so that their voices or cries can be heard and solutions found for their problems. The advocacy role goes in line with the primary mission of social work that emphasizes the need to enhance the well being of vulnerable groups including children. Moreover, at macro level, social workers should conduct awareness raising campaigns against child labour. Social workers should also provide education to the public on the consequences of some deep rooted cultural norms promoting child labour. At micro level, social workers should empower families through training on parenting skills and income generating activities to improve the income levels of households.

5.5.8 Social Work Policy Implication

Despite the persistence of sound and promising policy documents in Tanzania including Child Development Policy (2008), child labour continued to persist. This is a reflection that there are some gaps within the policy framework itself depicting the expected outcomes, problem of implementation of policy. Therefore, there is a dire need for the government to fill these gaps through incorporating the issue of mandatory implementation of these policies by the responsible stakeholder.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire For

SWOs, CDOs and Teachers

Dear Respondent,

I , Twaha I.Waziri, I'm a student at the Open University of Tanzania, pursuing a Doctorate of Philosophy . I am conducting a study titled **“Factors Influencing Persistence of Child Labour in Tanzania ”**. Please assist me by attending to this questionnaire. The research is purely for academic purpose and your participation will be appreciated. The data you provide will be treated with utmost-confidentiality.

Instructions

- i. Please give your answer honestly and as freely as possible.
- ii. Do not write your name on this questionnaire

SECTION A

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

In this section you are kindly requested to tick the alternative that fits your opinion.

Instructions

Tick (✓) for the appropriate answer (s)

1. Sex

Male ()

Female ()

2. Please indicate your age by ticking the box which shows the range within which your age falls:

18-24 years old ()

25-30 years old ()

31-40 years old ()

41-50 years old ()

51-60 years old ()

60 + years old ()

3. What is your highest education level?

No Formal Education ()

Primary School Education ()

Secondary School Education ()

Tertiary Education ()

4. How would you describe your current marital status?

Married ()

Single ()

SECTION B

Level of Awareness about Child Labour

5. How would you describe your level of awareness about child labour?

a) Aware ()

b) Not aware ()

6. Is child labour allowed in Tanzania?

Yes ()

No ()

7. Are there any negative effects associated with children' working in Artisanal and small -scale Mining ?

Yes ()

No ()

SECTION C

Social Norms and Child Labour

8. Cultural norms is one of the factors that influence parents to send their children into the labour market . Do you agree?

Yes ()

No ()

9. The statements in the table below are on the influence of cultural norms on child labour. Indicate the extent to which you agree with each norm by placing a tick (v) in the cell that best expresses your view .Use the given scale of 1-5

,where 1-Definitely True(DT),2-True (T), 3-Uncertain (U),Not True (NT)and 5-Definitely Not True (DNT).

Statement	Response				
	DT	T	U	NT	DNT
The decision of whether or not to send one's child to work has something to do with cultural norms					
Compliance and obeying cultural norms make children involved in child labour (norm of filial piety)					
If the society has lots of child labour the norm of social stigma (stigma cost) /disapproval is smaller					
Child labour is viewed as a component of socialization rather than a form of exploitation					

SECTION D

Parental Income and Child Labour

9. Is there any relationship between parental income level and child labour ?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

10. Why do you think children work in ASM in your community?

a) Contribution to family income ()

b) For his personal needs ()

c) Family enforced ()

11. Using the given scale indicate the extent to which you agree with the statements listed in the table below regarding the relationship between parental income and child labour .Use the given scale of 1-5 ,where 1- Strongly Disagree (SD),2-Disagree (D),3-Not Sure (NS) ,4- Agree (A) and 5- Strongly Agree (SA).

Statement	Response				
	SD	D	NS	A	SA
Children are sent to work when parents' earnings are insufficient to guarantee the survival and security of the family or insecure					
Decisions for or against child labour are the consequences of parental income level or status					
Children work to supplement the family income					
Parents send their children to work only if their income as parents is very low					

SECTION E**Child's Relationship to head of Household and Child Labour**

12. Children who are cared for by adults other than their biological parents are disadvantaged and hence involved in child labour. Do you agree?

Yes ()

No ()

13. There is a relationship between a child's relations to head of household and child labour. Do you agree?

Yes ()

No ()

APPENDIX II

Questionnaire For:

Community Members and MVCC

Dear Respondent,

I am Twaha I.Waziri , a student at the Open University of Tanzania .I'm pursuing the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy Programme . I am carrying out a research titled "**Factors Influencing Persistence of Child Labour in Tanzania** ". Please assist me by attending to this questionnaire. The research is purely for academic purpose and your participation will be appreciated. The data you provide will be treated with utmost-confidentiality.

Instruction on filling this Questionnaire

- iii. Please you are asked to give your answer honestly and freely as possible.
- iv. Do not write your name on this questionnaire

SECTION A**Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

In this section you are kindly requested to tick the alternative that fits your opinion.

Instructions Tick (✓) for the appropriate answer (s)**1. Sex**

Male ()

Female ()

2. Please indicate your age by placing a tick in the appropriate category.

18-24 years old ()

25-30 years old ()

31-40 years old ()

41-50 years old ()

51-60 years old ()

60 + years old ()

3. What is your highest education level ?

No Formal Education ()

Primary Education ()

Secondary Education ()

Tertiary Education ()

4. How would you describe your current marital status?

Married ()

Single ()

SECTION B

Level of Awareness and Child Labour

5. The following is a list of statements about child labour, effects and its prohibition. Please indicate your opinion on these statements by putting a tick (✓), against „SD“ „D“, „A“ or „SA“ SD =Strongly Disagree, „D“=Disagree, „A“= Agree, SA =Strongly Agree.

What is child labour?	Response				
	SD	D	NS	A	SA
I'm not sure what it is					
The definition is confusing and unclear to me					
I'm not sure about the difference between child work and child labour					
I think of child labour as synonymous with child work					
Understand the Act defines it .					
In Tanzania child labour is prohibited by legislations					

SECTION C

Cultural Norms and Child Labour

6. Do you think child labour is acceptable in your community?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

7. Do you think cultural norms have any influence on child labour in your community ?

a)Yes ()

b) No ()

8. The statements in the table below are on the influence of cultural norms on child labour. Indicate the extent to which you agree with each by placing a tick (v) in the cell that best expresses your view. Use the given scale of 1-5, where 1-Definitely True(DT), 2-True (T), 3-Uncertain (U), 4-Not True (NT) and 5-Definitely Not True (DNT).

Statement	Response				
	DT	T	U	NT	DNT
The decision of whether or not to send one's child to work has something to do with cultural norms					
Compliance and obeying cultural norms make children involved in child labour					
If the society has lots of child labour the norm of social stigma /disapproval is smaller					
Child labour is viewed as component of socialization					

SECTION D

Parental Income and Child Labour

9. Do you think is there any relationship between parental income level and child labour ?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

10. If the answer is “Yes” in Qn 11 above, why do you think children work in ASM in your community?

a) Contribution to family income ()

b) For his personal needs ()

c) Family want it ()

11. Using the given scale indicate the extent to which you agree with the statements listed in the table below regarding the relationship between parental income and child labour . Use the given scale of 1-5 ,where 1- Strongly Disagree (SD),2-Disagree (D),3-Not Sure (NS) ,4- Agree (A) and 5- Strongly Agree (SA).

Statement	Response				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD
Children are sent to work when parents' earnings are insufficient to guarantee the					

survival of the family .					
Decisions for or against child labour are the consequences of parental income level or status					
Children work to supplement the family income					
Parents send their children to work only if their income from other sources is very low					

SECTION E

Child's Relation to Head of Husehold and Child Labour

12. Children who are cared for by adults other than their biological parents are disadvantaged and hence involved in child labour. Do you agree?

Yes ()

No ()

13. There is a relationship between child's relations to head of household and child labour. Do you agree?

Yes ()

No ()

APPENDIX III

Interview Guide For

(DSWO, DLO, DCDO, VEO, WEO)

Date of Interview:.....

Interview Location:.....

Introduction

My name is **Twaha Issah Waziri** from the Open University of Tanzania (OUT). I am currently undertaking a study on the “**Factors Influencing Persistence of Child Labour in Tanzania**”.

1. Explain what is child labour.
2. According to your experience ,do you think the community is aware of child labour ? Explain.....
3. Is there any relationship between community cultural norms and children’s involvement in child labour ? Please explain.....
4. Is there relationship between parental level of income and child labour?Explain....
5. Is there any relationship between child, relation to head of household and child labour? Explain.

APPENDIX IV

Interview Guide for FGD Participants

Dear Participants,

In fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D), I am currently carrying out a study titled “**Factors Influencing Persistence of Child Labour in Tanzania** “.You are kindly requested to please respond accurately to the questions contained in the attached interview schedule. Please note that this is strictly an academic exercise towards the attainment of the above purpose. You are hereby assured that the information will be treated with the strictest confidence required of me.

Thank you for your anticipated kindest response.

Yours Sincerely,

Twaha I.Waziri,

1. How old are you?.....
2. Are you aware of the effects associated with working in ASM?
 - a) Yes () No ()

Please explain your answer.....
3. Do your parents/guardians allow you to work in ASM? Please explain.
4. Do you think children work in your community in compliance and to obey parents?Please explain.....
5. How do you describe the living condition at home in terms of accessibility to food ,clothing and other services?
6. Do you think the living conditions at home forced you to join child labour? Explain.

APPENDIX V

Interview Guide for Employers

Date of interview.....

Interview location.....

Introduction

Hello, my name is **Twaha Issah Waziri** from the Open University of Tanzania (OUT). I am currently undertaking a study titled “ **Factors Influencing Persistence of Child Labour in Tanzania**”.

1. According to your understanding can you differentiate between child work and child labour ?
2. Are you aware that child labour is prohibited in Tanzania ?
 - () Yes
 - () No
3. Do you think cultural norms in Tanzanian community have any influence on a child's involvement in child labour ?Explain.....
4. Is parental income level associated with children's involvement in child labour ?Explain.

Thank you for your participation

APPENDIX VI**Observation Method Checklist**

1. Nature of activities involving children.
2. How children are treated in mines by employers and other adults
3. The risky environments facing children
4. How children interact with adults in ASM.
5. Physical health conditions in the ASM.

APPENDIX VII**Consent Form For Adults Respondents/Participants**

Dear Respondent,

In fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D), I am currently carrying out a study on “**Factors Influencing Persistence of Child Labour in Tanzania**”. You are therefore; requested to please respond accurately to the questions contained in the attached interview schedule.

Please note that this is strictly an academic exercise towards the attainment of the above purpose. You are hereby assured that the information will be treated with the strictest confidence required of me.

Thank you for your anticipated kindest response.

Yours Sincerely,

Twaha I.Waziri,

Please fill in the questionnaire only once and start by giving your consent, the institution you work for and your place of work.

Consent to participation: Yes () No ()

APPENDIX VIII

Consent Form for Children

Authorization for a Child to Serve As a Subject in Research

I authorize the service ofas a subject in the research investigation entitled: **“Factors Influencing Persistence of Child Labour in Tanzania”**.

The nature and general purpose of the research procedure and the known risks have been explained to me .I understand that (name of a child).....will be given a preservice explanation of the research and that he/she may discipline to serve. Further I understand that he /she may terminate his /her service in this research at any time he/she desires.

I understand that the known risks are :.(if any).....

I understand also that it is not possible to identify all potential risks and I believe that reasonable safeguards have been taken to minimize both the known and the potential but unknown risks.

I agree further to assure and hold harmless the researcher from all liability, actions, or causes of actions that may accrue to the subject minor as a result of his/her activities for which this consent is granted.

Witness.....signed(parent or guaradian)

Date

To be retained by researcher

APPENDIX IX
TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE

TABLE 1
Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size.
S is sample size.

Source :Krejcie and Morgan (1970,p.608)

APPENDIX X: Research Clearance

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, AND POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Kawawa Road, Kinondoni Municipality,
P.O. Box 23409
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
<http://www.out.ac.tz>



Tel: 255-22-2666752/2668445
Ext.2101
Fax: 255-22-2668759,
E-mail: drps@out.ac.tz

Date: May 5th, 2016.

Morogoro Executive Director
Morogoro District Council
P.O.Box 1880
Morogoro.

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No. 55 in the official Gazette. The act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the later, the Open University mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research. To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. Twaha i. Waziri**, PG201505639 pursuing Doctor of Philosophy (PhD). We hereby grant this clearance to conduct a research titled "Examination of strategies used in combating child labour in Tanzania". He will conduct his research at Ludevelo, Ngong'olo, Mwalazi, Gumba & Nyamuhui (Matombo Ward), Social Welfare Departments, Community Development Department, Department of Labour and Department of mining in Morogoro Region.

In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O. Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,

Prof Hossea Rwegoshora
For: VICE CHANCELLOR
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
OFISI YA RAIS
TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA MOROGORO
(Barua zote zitumwe kwa Mkurugenzi Mtendaji Wilaya)

Simo No. 023 2613185
 Fax No. 023 2613185

Unapojibu Tafadhali tuja

Kumb. Na.MDC/D.30/6/VOL.II/21



OFISI YA MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI (W),
 S.L.P. 1880,
 MOROGORO.

17/05/2016

Mtendaji Kata
 Kata ya Mkuyuni/Tomondo
 Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Morogoro.

YAH: MWANAFUNZI TWAHA I. WAZIRI

Husika na kichwa cha habari hapo juu.

Namtambulisha kwako niliye mtaja ni Mwanafunzi wa Chuo Kikuu Huria.

Anafanya utafiti kuhusiana na "*Examination a strategies used in combating child Labour in Tanzania*" utafiti wake amependa ufanyike katika Halmashauri yetu na katika Tarafa ya Mkuyuni.

Tafadhali mpe ushirikiano ili atimize masomo yake vizuri kwa kipindi chote cha utafiti huo.

Nakutakia kazi njema.

M.D. GUNWE
 K.n.y. MKURUNGEZI MTENDAJI (W)
 MOROGORO

Nakala: Afisa Tarafa
 Tarafa ya Mkuyuni.

MDG/BK

OF. MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI WA WILAYA
 HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
 MOROGORO

APPENDIX XI

Photo of Children in Mining Pits at Kiwangwa



APPENDIX XII

Photo of Child Labourers at Rudevelo Village

